The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published at The Commercial Building (Limited), corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

☞ Terms of the DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the interesting News, Miscellaneous, General and Local Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 Issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

DOINGS OF THE COMMUNE.

Their Sittings to be Made Public.

Increase of French Troops in Paris.

Number and Disposition of German Troops in France Not to be Changed.

The sittings of the Commune to be Made Public.

LONDON, April 3.—A Versailles dispatch to-day pronounces utterly false the report already telegraphed that the Thirteenth Regiment of the Line had entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guards. A dispatch from Paris says the Sub-Central Committee has ordered new elections for municipal officers, at the same time reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in whom they have lost confidence. The Commune has seized all the offices for the collection of taxes. Delescluze has demanded that the sittings of the Commune be made public. The proposition is approved by *La Reppel* and other journals. The red flag has been hoisted on the Tuileries and Louvre. Telegraph communication has been established between the Ministry, the Marines and the public buildings generally.

Increase of French Troops in Paris.

LONDON, April 3.—Paris dispatches dated the 31st of March contain the following information: The *Civile People* says the commune will leave the Hotel de Ville and establish its headquarters at the Louvre. The commune now administers the affairs of their respective arrondissements.

The *Reppel* publishes a letter from Gen. Lavlisier, composing of the members that he received from the Central Committee, Vaugrave and Besson are still in prison. It is stated that all the journals outside of Paris have been stopped. The inhabitants continue to leave Paris and many streets are almost deserted. The Central Committee's proclamation was issued yesterday. The *Verdun* says Rochefort has recovered and is coming to Paris direct.

The *Mot de Ordre* says Bismarck has consented to the modification of the article of the preliminaries of peace and allowed the augmentation of the Paris army to 50,000 men. Bismarck, in his note, asked the Government to raise a force sufficient to accomplish the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. Thiers replied by a representation of the state of affairs and asserted his efforts of conciliation and by asserting his right to judge when other measures were necessary.

At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, Le Francais was appointed President, Regault Ferray, Secretary, and Bergeret and Duval, Judges. The Commune now proposes to admit foreigners to membership of the Council. The flag of the Commune will be: Stars in universal Republic. Ten Commissioners have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of all affairs, as follows: Finance, justice, subsistance, finances, justice, public security, works, trade, public service, labor and exchange, education. It has been decided that education shall be gratuitous, compulsory, and entirely secular.

The Commune has formally communicated to the various States of Europe, and especially to Prussia, its decision on its future government.

Increase of the Number of French Troops in Paris Allowed by the Germans.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Berlin, says the *Globe Zeitung* of to-day, announces that the proposal of the French government to Germany for an increase in the number of French troops in Paris, in consequence of the disturbances in that city, have been agreed to. The German government has also promised, in case of the spread of the disturbances beyond Paris, to place at the disposal of the French the German troops in a state of siege.

According to a French report the number and disposition of German forces in France will not be changed.

Collision in Paris—Object of the Revolution.

PARIS, April 1, noon.—The *Journal des Debats* reports a collision at the bridge of Sevres with Ducrot's men, and adds that a considerable force of the Commune was on the ground last night, fearing an attack. There were ten thousand men in the Bois de Boulogne, and a large number bivouacked in the Champs Elysees. The gates of Maillot, Asnlle and Pont du Jour were closed. The *Mot D'Ore* says the sittings of the Commune will soon be published. The same paper states that the Nationals are consequently strengthened. General Negrete repudiates the insurrects. Several Dauphine clubs will also probably join Paris. The attempt of the insurrects to send an army from the capital resulted in the army gathering in greater unanimousness.

The Jacbers quarrel is unimportant.

Ex-Governor Cluseret ran away to the capital after an armed encounter between both parties. Cluseret has petitioned Congress to pass a law withdrawing federal troops.

The President's birthday was celebrated on the 21st, and Emperor William's on the 22d. Many German and American flags were displayed.

Congress has passed to first reading a bill granting freedom of the ballot by a majority.

Maimeul has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vedrine Minister of Interior. Sarrien has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice. Ramero will probably go to Washington and Pavne will probably assume the Ministry of Finance.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The *Avalanche's Jackson* special says: Governor Alcorn, in his message to the Legislature, to-day, says: Rewards for the detection of men engaged in outrages perpetrated by whom so called Ku-Klux, are inadequate. A bill has passed for the Executive, he makes a special tax upon that county, with the right to change venue on the part of the State. He asks authority to organize and call into the field a cavalry regiment of picked men for operating where more marked assaults shall be seen, the cost of the subsistence of said regiment to be levied as a special tax on those localities to which they have been sent. He urges the appointment of masked assassins. With this power, the tax-payers who shall disregard or impede the proper performances of the Ku-Klux, will soon find out such intrusion will have cost them heavily in penal taxes. Where warning has been given, he says, he will not in our solemn duty to see we leave nothing undone to recover all possible punishment for its prosecution.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An application for a new trial in the case of Poston and Graves, convicted of Ku-Klux ing young Schooner, Carrie Cuba, Penn., was overtaken by Judge Virginia Saturday, and they were sentenced to be hung on the 28th of April.

A flash telegram of Saturday says: The ice blockade in front of the harbor is broken and navigation is open.

In the House of Commons, at Ottawa, Out., Saturday, the discussion arose on Dr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into committee on the resolution providing for an amendment to the act respecting the duties on imports. Mr. Tupper said the intention by handing another means for carrying out the present regulations, and did not propose to change the principle contained. Mr. Holton asked the position of the Minister of Marine to order vessels to be taken to the bottom of the sea. Mr. Campbell intends to move in might result from this. After discussion, the committee rose and reported and the bill founded on the resolutions was agreed to.

The Hanover Baking Powder

Makes bread and cakes light and digestible in a few minutes, without standing to rise as with yeast. Biscuits can contain a much greater quantity of shortening than those made with yeast. For full directions see bill of labels and a pamphlet recipes to be obtained free of charge from grocers throughout the country.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1871. NO. 167.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Race between the Cambridge and Oxfords—The Former the Victor—Queen Dowager of Sweden Ill—Japanese Ambassador at Brussels, &c., &c.

Aquatic.

There are the usual discrepancies as to the time and distance by which the Cambridge won the race to-day. Some parties say the distance was only one length, and the time five seconds.

Queen Dowager Ill.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

French Ambassadors to Rome and Florence.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Florence, of March 29, says Viscount Harcourt has been appointed French Ambassador to Rome, and Count Pradier Chabaud comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

Released French Prisoners in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—Dispatches from Itzehoile, Denmark, announces the arrival at Glueckstadt, the capital of the Duchy of Holstein, of one thousand French soldiers released from captivity in Germany. A similar number are expected this evening. Transports are in waiting at Glueckstadt to carry them to France.

Bismarck has written to the Chamber of Strassburg that Germany will compensate the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine of the same rate that was accorded to the inhabitants of those provinces when they were annexed under similar circumstances to France.

The Duke of Nassau Ill.

WIESBADEN, April 1.—The Duke of Nassau has been quite ill, but has partially recovered.

Japanese Ambassador at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—Japanese Ambassador Foster and suite have arrived here, accompanied by Baron Delhoid and an interpreter.

German Legislation.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Reichstag yesterday a call for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German empire, was received and referred to a special committee. Herr Zellkiwski moved that the Polish territories of the late Kingdom of Poland be annexed. The motion was rejected. Bismarck explained the policy of the Government toward France. He said it was to the interest of Germany to facilitate the task of Republican France. The Emperor had decided not to intervene unless the interior dissensions became endangered, and other action would be taken which would be effectual.

Austrian Army Matters Debated.

VIENNA, April 3.—In the Reichsrath a heated debate is in progress on army matters. There is a wide division of opinion on the proposition of the Government to raise a certain contingent of recruits. The House yesterday objected to a motion to adjourn, and the discussion will be resumed on Monday.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 1.—The steamship City of Dublin, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

PLYMOUTH, April 1.—Arrived, the steamer Solonia, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 1.—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92⅝@92⅞ for account. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62 92¾; do '65 old, 91¾; do '67s, 91¼; 10-40s, 89½.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton is quiet; middling uplands 12½@12⅝.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting at Loudonville, Ohio,

In the Interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Continental and Chicago Railroad—The Pennsylvania Railroad's New Route Through Virginia to Charleston.

S., P., C. AND C. RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., April 1, 1871.

A large meeting in the interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Continental and Chicago Railway, was held here last evening, and addressed by Mr. Hunt, President of the Company, who described the great advantages to be derived from this great thoroughfare, the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of the country through which it would pass, and remarked that he felt confident the road would be built. It would be adopted. He was followed by Mr. Waddell, a Director of the company, in a like address. The utmost interest was manifested throughout. The whole farming community for ten miles around was in attendance. The citizens are determined to have this road if money and the shortest and best route, which they have, can secure it.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The following officers have been elected for the Cincinnati and Hocking Valley Railroad Company: President, Rutherford B. Hayes; Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Tatem; Attorney, Judge H. E. Outerbier; Executive Committee, A. T. Goodwin, Jas. M. Glenn, and P. P. Lane.

OUR RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Negotiations are still pending for the lease of the portion of the United Companies of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Central, the particulars of which will be known so soon as the terms are presented to the directors of the Jersey companies. The authority of the Erie Company in opposition to the lease has so far prevented the facts being published. The intention, if perfected, will not want important consequences. The Pennsylvania Central, in securing the expedience of finishing the incomplete Cincinnati tunnel to accommodate itself to the change in the gauge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad by the late act of Congress. We have spoken lately of the prospects of the Southern extension from Pittsburgh and of the Northern, to the West and Northwest.

All of these are matters of moment to our local and general business, and to that railway work which has the chief seat in Pittsburgh. The project to shorten the route from Cincinnati, if it all in favor in value to us to the negotiations that are being successfully advanced through Virginia. The recent charter of the Washington and Richmond road, in the Valley of Virginia, is also a fair, and has been made good by the Governor's signature. It requires that the lessee of the Norfolk and Grand Central Railroad shall not be a member of the Pennsylvania Central, but this independent is not called for until the completion of the road, which, it is said, will have been received. This would leave the Pennsylvania Company something more than a million to furnish the entire purchase and equipment, but not much, and few companies would hesitate to accept such a bonus. The $15,000 per mile of bonds issued on the bonds of the Piedmont and Potomac road, by the Pennsylvania, that is another condition of the Pennsylvania, that is another condition of the Pennsylvania Central, but this instrument is not called for until the completion of the road, which, it is said, will have been received. This would leave the Pennsylvania Company something more than a million to furnish the entire purchase and equipment, but not much, and few companies would hesitate to accept such a bonus. The $15,000 per mile of bonds issued on the bonds of the Piedmont and Potomac road, by

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

The following statistics show the amount of money borrowed by the various countries of the world during the year 1870. The loans for the first half of the year were for peaceful purposes, principally for the prosecution of great public improvements, but those of the last six months were mainly used in preparations for or the conduct of actual war. From January to July the loans reached the aggregate of $486,410,570. From July to October they foot up the sum of $368,336,000, almost equal to the amount borrowed during the preceding six months. The last three months of the year show a heavy falling off, the aggregate amount of loans being $191,390,635, making the total amount borrowed during the year $1,142,-427,805. These loans were distributed as follows:

France	$394,580,000
Prussia	246,076,400
Russia	120,384,000
Great Britain	83,871,000
Peru	40,120,000
United States	30,264,000
Italy	28,320,000
Egypt	28,200,000
Turkey	17,000,000

These figures however do not necessarily show the actual increase of indebtedness. In many instances the new loans were doubtless effected for the purpose of cancelling old ones. Taken by themselves alone the figures of the above table would indicate a general tendency to bankruptcy, but that would be an erroneous conclusion, since a statement of the amount of indebtedness discharged by the various countries of the world during the year is necessary to the striking of a correct balance sheet showing the actual financial condition of the world. The United States, for instance, is reported a borrower to the amount of $30,264,000, when in fact her actual indebtedness was diminished by about those times that amount. It is certain, however, that a general balance sheet for 1870 would leave the governments of the world largely in debt; inasmuch as the extensive preparations for actual hostilities and for readiness in case of emergency, rendered extraordinary expenditures necessary throughout all Europe, and sent all its governments into the markets as borrowers. The United States is probably the only country enumerated in the list which reduced the principal of its indebtedness.

A SOCIAL SCIENCE SUGGESTION.

How shall the people be helped to save their money—what influences can be set in motion for the more thorough education of the masses in habits of economy—are among the practical questions affecting the welfare of our age and country. We are indebted to England for a number of ideas and plans which have been successfully incorporated into our business and financial methods, among them notably that of the postoffice money-order system, the benefits of which are now very frankly conceded, although the experiment was at first met by the most determined opposition. Another plan, the process of which is perfectly simple, and the sense of security limited only by the confidence of the people in the Government, might be introduced here with as much profit and advantage as have followed its establishment in England. We allude to what is known as the Postoffice Savings Bank system. The New York *Times* states that from the outset its success has been decided. The plan has been in operation ten years, and the number of offices now in existence in the United Kingdom is nearly or quite four thousand.

The method upon which they are conducted is exceedingly simple. The depositor leaves his money at the nearest money order postoffice, receiving a blank-book in which his name, address and occupation are inscribed. The amount of the deposit is entered in the book, attested by the signature of the Postmaster and stamped with the official seal of his office. This is the voucher of the depositor, the Government being responsible for its safe transmission to the General Office. On arrival there it is properly entered, and an acknowledgment is sent to each depositor, a precaution which acts as a check on the Postmasters; since if the depositor does not receive his acknowledgment within a specified time he must apply for it, which he may do free of postage. This is the whole method of making deposits, and the plan is so nicely systematized that it is said one person might deposit money in each of the four thousand postoffice savings banks without causing any confusion or embarrassment.

If the depositor desires to withdraw his money, all he has to do is to call at any money-order postoffice, fill up a blank form with the number of his book, the place of deposit, amount needed, place where he wants it paid, and mail the form, post free, to the Postmaster General. Upon receipt by him it is compared with the account and a warrant sent to the depositor, drawn on the Postmaster of the town where he wishes the money paid. Upon presentation of this warrant he receives the money, signs a receipt, and the transaction is ended.

We agree with the journal from which we condense our account that the introduction of the plan into this country would bring the savings bank principle into more intimate relation to the great body of the people than it has ever yet sustained. We believe it would tend to foster the economic principle where it already exists, and to develop it where it is not felt. It is stated that its operation in Great Britain has doubled the deposits in the regular savings banks, which fact alone is sufficient to refute the objections which might be urged against it on grounds of interference with established institutions. If the old saying be true that he is a public benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, so also is he who causes a penny to be saved which was before wasted or lost. Members of our social sciences institutes would do well to give this subject a thorough investigation, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of its adoption here.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

In every matter that pertains near or remotely to the colored man, the Democratic press, often otherwise fair and honorable minded, appears to be afflicted with the chronic habit of viewing the subject in a totally false light, and of carrying into the discussion a spirit of infinitesimal littleness. Alluding to the recent resignation of his seat in the United States Senate by Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* mentions the probability that ex-Senator Revels will be chosen to fill his place, and adds:

"They have five negroes in the House of Representatives, and it would not do for the Republicans not to have one in the Senate.

"Would not do." As if it were a mere question of numerical equality or equipoise, as with weights of swine or herds of cattle. This is not the right spirit to bring to the discussion of grave subjects. Has the *Enquirer* observed that any calamity has befallen Congress or the nation from the elevation of those members of the proscribed race? Did not Senator Revels and Representative Rainey conduct themselves with modesty, dignity and decorum during the last Congress? Why, then, this sardonic derision and this unconquerable prejudice? The capacity of any race to take on forms of high civilization and culture is to be determined by tests, not by supercilious comparisons. A people which has the courage to do battle for its freedom, the manhood to work for its support, the intellectual craving which puts education above riches, and the moral cohesiveness which binds its members together for mutual helpfulness and ministration, deserves better treatment than either morose disdain or contemptuous condescension. We are not an advocate of segregationism; we desire to level upwards instead of downwards; but we demand for the black man, as for the white, a fair field and no favor. How patiently and assiduously, and with what remarkable results these people are trying to overcome the intellectual dullness and lean-to entailed upon them in their long years of enforced ignorance and unrequited labor, let the following extract from a private letter, published in the New York *Post* of Tuesday, written from Atlanta by a gentleman whom that journal pronounces "responsible," at least. He says:

"I spent all the morning at the colored normal school. My surprise was very great to find that the colored boys and girls passed an examination in classes with an average proficiency better than in Cornell or Andover. I think I should have believed this in no other testimony than that of my own eyes.

In the whole realms of noble effort under adverse circumstances there is nothing more heroic or more touching than this. The contest of ages on ages of oppression and degradation—cowed hitherto by scourges and chains—starved hitherto of all lifting and enlightening fellowships—dead hitherto to the fine and subtle movements of the brain which are supposed to come only of centuries of backward-reaching civilization—these people, or their sons and daughters, reading Greek with "a better average proficiency than is found at Andover." If the *Enquirer* will endeavor hereafter to remember that "these are they who have come up out of great tribulation," we will in turn try to forget the part it took in seeking to make that tribulation perpetual.

A WORKINGMAN'S WORD ON LABOR.

In these days of perpetually recurring strikes, conventions, combinations and other forms of action and organization arising out of the conflict between Capital and Labor, it is good to find that such old-fashioned common-sense views as those embodied in the following paragraph from a late letter to a New England journal have not wholly passed out of existence. The writer—a laboring mechanic—says:

"A man should have a right to sell his labor—the work of his hands—at any price he pleases; he should be the sole judge—no one case has a right to interfere. It is the old oligarchy of slavery. What is the difference whether you are a slave to an individual or to society?—the result is the same. Every man has the right to fix the price at which he will work—the number of hours he will work, and all the conditions relating thereto. If a master will oppress himself alone, and the capitalist has the same right; he is the sole judge how much he can afford to pay. If I can get three dollars for working ten hours per day, and am strong, robust and hearty, and prefer it for my interest and the interest of my family,—if I can better afford to work fourteen hours per day for more culture and refinement, and give them a higher social position, let me alone. Neither *Sovereign Lords for low-fed, low-paid bondsmen-made*, who has a right to say I shall not work the fourteen hours per day? How or where does any one get the right in society—not the right to step between me and the man who wants my labor, and say how much he shall pay or have much I shall receive?

Without disputing the right either of Capital or Labor to enter into combinations for the greater development or better protection of its interests, we are confident that a vast amount of crude and immature half-thought has shrieked itself hoarse upon this question. There is food for very grave reflection in the views of the writer above quoted. In previous articles on the strike in the anthracite coal regions, we have unequivocally condemned the spirit of intolerance and coercion, which, first on one side and then on the other, has sought to compel the contestants into submission and surrender. Not to speak of the consequences of the lock-out to thousands of poor families in New York and other cities, with whom the question of cheap coal is often well nigh a matter of life and death, nor of its demoralizing and paralyzing effects on trade and industry of every kind—its results in Schuylkill county alone show how thoroughly these ill-starred antagonisms are fraught with ruin and disaster. In that county alone there are something over two hundred collieries, with an invested capital of about $12,000,000. A number of operators have $200,000 invested in a single colliery, and others less. The average loss to each colliery while lying idle is at least $1,000 per month, making in all over $200,000 a month, or nearly two and a half million dollars a year dead loss. Taken in connection with the loss to railroad companies during the suspension, the aggregate amount will fully reach three million dollars a year. Direct loss entailed by suspension, without reckoning the damage inflicted upon other industries, the depreciation of property, or even including the privations of the miners themselves. We believe that Wendell Phillips and other men of his class have wrought grave evil to the workingman and his cause by precipitating the labor question upon politics. It is true that the laborer ought to be heard, but so also ought the capitalist. The disintegration is only hastened—the breach only widened—the war of classes only made more violent—by pandering to the popular craze. Long and patient study, the application of critical tests and the honest comparison of adverse views, are all required for a proper solution of the difficulty. But the one-sided and irrational arraignment of capital now so prevalent is as injurious to the welfare as it is flattering to the vanity of workingmen. They have had bad advisers and it is all the more mischievous because so specious and plausible. They will do well to ponder the above opinions of one of their own number. His words are full of a homely wisdom. Workingmen, you are overlaying alike your manhood and your cause with the burden of too much societary machinery.

We noted a few days since the fact of the seizure of locomotives and other property of the Erie Railroad Company to satisfy a judgment of $40,000 in favor of Mr. C. C. Pyle, one of the suffers by the Carr's Rock disaster. The case has assumed a new phase, and seemingly to the advantage of the railroad company. The Pennsylvania Central fought a number of years ago caused to be enacted a statute limiting the amount of damages that could be recovered for injuries received on railroads passing through the state to $5,000, and that statute prevailing before such damages could be allowed, it must be shown that the injuries were sustained on the soil of the State, and the suits for damages must be instituted in the Courts of Pennsylvania. The scene of the Carr's Rock accident happens to be in Pennsylvania, and as the case of Mr. Dyke was tried in the New York Courts, which renders the recent seizures null and void, the locomotives at Port Jervis have been released and the sufferers at Carr's Rock are said to be busily engaged for other means of satisfying their demands. The six thousand cords of wood and the thousand railroad ties still remain in the Sheriff's hands, subject to sale under the execution. This the Erie Company have been unable to overcome, and Mr. Dyke will realize about $12,000 as the result.

A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, who is likewise a "friend" to Mr. Sumner, writes as follows concerning the late speech of that Senator:

"Depend upon it, fellow Republican, whatever your wishes may be, Washington is with Sumner, Face-driving of the leaders against the Power of his Cabinet in the departments are against him on his Santo Domingo policy, and against him on his quarrel with Grimes. The wealthiest which has received the warmest approval was this: If the President had made a full trial of the personal effort and personal attention and personal advocacy and solicitation upon the matter of securing protection to the negroes in the South that he has to pay in securing the annexation of half an island in the Caribbean sea, the outrages of the Ku-Klux and the like would have been terminated. Supposing the things of the past. The repetition of the applause which broke forth upon the reading of the passage could not be restrained by the fear that the galleries would be cleared, as threatened by the Vice President, and by the time the reading was ended all applause was contrary to the rules of the Senate.

The same writer makes the following criticism of a portion of the speech:

"His allusion, however, to the President as the chief of the Ku-Klux Klan, which was committing depredations on foreign soil, was unfortunate and in extremely bad taste."

The German peace celebration on Easter Monday is expected to be general throughout the United States, and the demonstration in New York city will exceed if not surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed. An address to the Germans of the United States has been published by the Committee on Celebration. They are asked to hold appropriate services in all German churches on the evening preceding the appointed day, and to make collections for the widows and orphans of fallen German soldiers; to honor the day following in all German schools, and to observe the day appropriately in all parts of the United States, not excepting those in which there already has been a celebration.

The statement has been published that Judge Mason, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, had taken the ground that while negroes enjoy the privilege of voting they are not burdened with the duty of serving as jurors. This is correct; yet the paragraph upon which it was based is incorrect. Judge Mason has filed such an opinion; but the two other Supreme Court Justices have neither concurred nor con-concurred in this view. The position taken does not consequently have any practical effect as it now stands.

Judge Leavitt, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, in the case of a lottery dealer, has decided that under the act of Congress of 1863 a fine should be considered a judgment debt, and that an action of debt may be brought for the recovery; that under this statute when a lottery dealer had been fined for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and a *capias pro fine* had been issued to compel the payment of the same, but that the defendant could be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, as a fine was a debt, and that imprisonment for debt had been abolished. The Court indicated and knew of others that an act of Congress had previously adopted the laws of the State in which the proceedings were instituted as a rule for decision in the United States Court.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an appeal signed by four-fifths of all the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature for the unity of the party in that State. The *Democrat* says: "The document is mainly valuable as proof of the fact that substantially conservative, educated party leaders and journal hands whom the divided masses they have represented have already virtually done so. This circular affords, therefore, no light upon the question whether or not Missouri shall subordinate to another on the common Republican platform, to battle as a unit against the more defiant and aggressive Democracy of the country and of this Commonwealth.

In an analysis of the report of the Board of Health of last week, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Up to June 1 only seventy patients of Chicago has a comfortable prospect of life, i. e., there is only about one chance in a thousand that he will die during the months, and, if all the cases should be attacked in spring, he would enjoy only about one chance in a hundred of dying during the year. Should the cholera packet ever actually succeed in running up to Lake per month, which emerges the chances of dying during the month are as 1 in 200, and if all should be there the prospect of dying during the year would be as 1 in 2.

Some of the largest property-owners in New Orleans have published a card in which they say that as the State debt has already reached its constitutional limit, $25,000,000, they will, by every legal means, resist the payment of any interest or the principal of the new issue authorized by the Legislature, and call upon the people to do the same. They recognize only the State debt proper, amounting to $25,971,-718 40.

The Philadelphia *Press* says there was a partial resumption of coal mining in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, last week. Several large collieries are now running there, the miners having assented to the operators' terms without regard to the action of their associations at Harrisburg. Considerable shipments of coal have already been made, which have past the increased tolls of four cents per ton per mile.

From all parts of northwest Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin come the most encouraging reports of the growing wheat. It is stated that the crop promises to be one of the most abundant that has ever been produced in these States.

NEW BOOKS.

There is neither the most luscious nor the most delicate of our Maine state fruits, the apple is undoubtedly the most useful. It is or may be turned to account in the greatest variety of ways. It is most wholesome, and stays by us longest, as it lasts fresh and agreeable to the taste from harvest to harvest. From a Persian, deemed for many years with several companions to live in a land where this most excellent, respectable and unpretending fruit was unknown we have learned that of all home edible products the apple was the one most regretted and most longed for, even amidst the limes, bananas and aneas of the tropics. To some, perhaps to a good many of our readers, the statements just made may appear surprising. The fact is that, like many of our choicest though commonest blessings, the apple is not universally estimated among us at its just value. It is much less completely and generally understood than it deserves to be. Content to take and use their apples as they come, a large majority of the owners of orchards have no notion of the knowledge and care which are required to produce the fruit in perfection, or of the degree in which it is susceptible of improvement by cultivation. Others again who by observation, or by faith in testimony are well aware that there is a pomological art, know not where to obtain those practical directions of which they stand in need. The formal treatises on the subject into which they may have looked have probably rather discouraged than stimulated them. Such books are usually overladen with scientific details as to be unintelligible, or else so comprehensive in their plan as to be suited to the wants of the general pomologist, rather than to the plain man, whose object is simply to learn in a simple manner how and improve his apple orchard. To both these classes we do a kindness by directing their attention to a volume lately published, entitled *The Apple-fruit Book*—a complete treatise for the practical pomologist, to add a propagating the apple and cultivating and managing the harvest, is also a valuable book to public attention, we do not wish to be understood as speaking with the authority of an expert on the subject of which it treats. The author, Mr. Seymour Edwards Todd, is already well known as the author of popular books on agriculture, country homes, &c., and as editorially connected with agricultural journals. In his preface he states that "from early boyhood he has been practically engaged, more or less every year, in the propagation of apple trees and the management of orchards," and he claims for the present treatise that in it "are embodied the successful results of the experience of more than forty years." Unlike most writers on pomology, Mr. Todd assumes that his readers are wholly ignorant of the subject, and therefore supplies them with the needed fundamental knowledge. The language of the book is plain and direct, and the descriptions of trees, fruit and various mechanical devices employed in connection with orchards and the management of apples are illustrated with numerous engravings. Harper Brothers: New York. E. Miner: Fifth avenue.

A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art, by Clara Erskine Clement, is a book well adapted to supply a public want, especially in this country. Every one accustomed to look at old paintings and engravings or copies of them, every one interested in ancient or medieval church history, or even in modern ecclesiastics is aware how important a part in each of these subjects is played by the legends. A whole world of images and conceptions is embodied in its signs and figures, which are quite meaningless to those who are ignorant of its peculiar language. Then, there is a vast cycle of myths and legends, many of them of early origin, in the early church, for centuries accepted as true by all the Faithful, and still believed in by the illiterate and the devout, which were so interwrought with Christian life and belief for many ages that a knowledge of them is indispensable to the student of art, and useful to the reader of history. Parts of the great subjects thus indicated have been satisfactorily illustrated by English writers, Mrs. Jameson for one; but before the publication of Mrs. Clement's work, we are not aware that there was any single book to which the merely English reader could refer for needed information. The author of this *Handbook* tells us that the book originated in her own experience of the want of such a manual in visiting the churches and the principal art galleries when traveling. Though not free from errors of statement, the book appears to have been prepared with commendable care and skill. In the compilation the best Germans and French as well as the great English authorities on the various branches of the subject, have been freely used. The divisions of the work are "Symbolism in Art," "Legends and Stories Illustrated in Art," "Legends of Places," and "Ancient Myths Illustrated in Art." A full table of contents and a full and well arranged index, Mrs. Clement's work will be found embarrassing by the general reader. Hurd & Houghton: New York; R. S. Davis & Co., 702 Liberty street.

Early in the struggle between France and Germany—April 1st, 1870—a New York publisher, Mr. C. W. Carleton, addressed a note to Mr. M. D. Melville, asking him to prepare for the press a concise narrative history of the present war, and to have it ready by the time peace should be declared." The author at once undertook the task, and the result of his labors has been given to the public in a compact volume of nearly four hundred pages, entitled *The Franco-Prussian War in a Nutshell: A Daily History of Diplomacy, Battles and War Literature. With explanatory remarks and numerous maps from official French and German sources*, by M. D. Melville. The work is in place a daily synopsis of the main facts in connection, print, and to give the necessary historical details at length in finer print. Upon a superficial examination, the compiler appears to have exercised sufficient care and skill to be accurate in names and dates, and in the transcription of official papers. The events recorded are so momentous, and the scenes and characters described are so interesting in themselves, that it was hardly possible for the narrative to be dull. But Mr. Melville has shown considerable skill in condensing and arranging his abundant materials and in interweaving collateral and subsidiary information so as to make his compilation entertaining. Though not entitled to be called a history of the great conflict, it presents a not unsatisfactory outline of its chief incidents, and as a rapid survey of events, lately lived, the volume will doubtless be welcome to a great many for the purpose of review. Carleton & Co., New York. Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

Not a few of our readers, we are quite sure, still vividly remember the absorbing interest with which in their youth they read *The Mutiny of the Bounty*, by Sir John Barrow, a volume of Harper's Family Library. Whether as a first introduction to the people and scenery of the islands of the Pacific, or as a narrative of mere adventure, or in both these characters, the book could hardly fail to leave an indelible impression. The ship Bounty, under the command of Lieutenant Bligh was dispatched from England in 1787 for the purpose of introducing the bread fruit into the West Indies from the island of Otahiti, properly Tahiti. The voyage to the island was accomplished without accident, the ship had received its cargo of young trees and the needful supply of provisions, and had set sail for the West Indies, when the famous mutiny took place. It was the direct result of the arrogance and cruelty of Commander Bligh and was headed by Fletcher Christian, first mate of the vessel, a young man of steady habits and of a very old and respectable family in the Isle of Man; he was a brother of the celebrated Edward Christian, Professor of Law at Cambridge and author of Blackstone's Commentaries. Lieutenant Bligh with a portion of the crew, placed on the ship's launch and, furnished with a meagre supply of provisions, finally reached Timor, after a run of 3,618 miles, one of the most remarkable voyages on record. The mutineers returned to Tahiti, where they took some native women on board, and then, after various adventures, found and formed a settlement on Pitcairns Island. No romance ever exceeded or equaled in interest the plain narrative which forms the history of this little colony. A part of the story was told in Barrow's book already referred to, but not enough of it to gratify fully the curiosity of the reader. When that volume was written comparatively little was known concerning the people of Pitcairn and some of the most interesting events in their history have since taken place, as for instance, their transfer to Norfolk island and the return of a portion of them to their old home. At length the whole story has been carefully and skillfully told, and the purpose of our reference to the subject has been, while trying to excite the curiosity of our younger readers, to direct attention to the book—*The Mutineers of the Bounty, and Their Descendants in Pitcairn and Norfolk Island*s, by Lady Belcher. The narrative is a very interesting chapter in the history of man, illustrating the common instincts and susceptibilities of the race in its widely separated members, and exemplifying in a remarkable way the power of individual influence. Harper & Brothers: E. Miner: Fifth avenue.

Professor Ward's translation of *The History of Greece*, by Dr. Ernst Curtius, is a very important addition to the stores of English reading. German research some time ago made it necessary to rewrite the history of all the great nations of antiquity for popular use. While every one who makes any pretensions to intelligence, must possess at least a general knowledge of Greek history, comparatively few persons have either leisure or inclination to read Grote's voluminous work on the subject. Professor Curtius has long been well known as one of the greatest masters of Greek philology and literature among the Germans, and in his brief history of Greece, published at the request of the eminent scholar endeavors to become the instructor of the general reader. By long years of study and investigation familiar himself with the entire range of the subject, and with its intricacies and details, and well gifted with compact style as well as critical insight, Professor Curtius has written a short history of Greece, which has been pronounced admirably satisfactory by competent judges both at home and abroad. He has given the high praise of having done for Hellenic history what Niebuhr had done for Roman. Judicious in the selection of points of view, grouping his facts with perfect skill, vivid and vigorous in narration, he is also impartial and philosophical in his generalizations. In one respect Curtius seems entitled to a commendation which cannot always be given to Mommsen without qualification; in his estimates of celebrated characters no trace of passion or prejudice is apparent. To any one who wishes to read a short history of Greece, full of the results of modern research, but without wading through masses of unessential details, this translated work of Curtius may be confidently recommended as probably the best in the English language. Scribner & Co., New York. J. W. Pittock, Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

Scribner's "Illustrated Library of Wonders" is understood to be one of the most successful as it is without doubt one of the most meritorious publishing enterprises of the day. The entire set, or each volume separately, may be bought as the purchaser chooses or feels able. The first volume of the first series, namely: "Wonders of Nature," "Wonders of Art," "Wonders of Science" and "Wonderful Adventures and Exploits." The volumes could hardly fail to prove a treasure-house of entertainment and instruction to any family in which there are young people, though persons of mature years are just as likely to be pleased with them. The form and appearance of the books add not a little to their attractions. The first volume issued that we have seen is *Wonderful Inventions*, in which pretty much all the most celebrated adventures of the kind indicated in the title are satisfactorily related. Neither Baron Trenck nor James Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, is forgotten. Scribner & Co. J. W. Pittock, Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The great mastodonic relic found last summer near Chillicothe, Ohio, has been taken to Columbus and placed in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture. It consists of the upper jaw bone and head of a mastodon, and is said to be the largest of the kind yet discovered. Across the frontal bone the head measures thirty inches, and by comparison with the complete skeleton of a mastodon in a Boston museum, it is demonstrated that this Ohio animal must have been forty feet long, including the tusks, and twenty feet high. The tusks were sunk two and one-half feet in the earth, and the socket, show that they were twelve inches in diameter at the widest point.

Brigham Young has ordered from a house in Chicago a spring outfit for a part of his family. The order is for twenty-six velvet cloaks and twenty-six dresses; also, sixty suits of male attire and thirty-six dress coats.

The gas company in Chicago, fearful that some accident might happen the mains laid across the river there, in deep-dredged ditches at the bottom, and thus leave the entire north side of the city without light, workmen are now engaged in making a tunnel under the river, six and a half feet in diameter and four hundred and sixteen feet long. In this tunnel will be laid a wrought iron pipe thirty inches in diameter. The entire cost is estimated at $75,000.

A Mrs. Coppenhagen, who last week died in Boston, left a large and well-selected assortment of legacies. She gave the Catholic Home for the Destitute, $500; the Female Medical College, $400; the Woman's Suffrage Association, $200; the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Society, $500; the Consumptives' Home, $200; the Young Men's Christian Union, $250; the Ladies' Physiological Society, $150; the Warren Street Chapel, $200. The legacies are small comparatively and taken singly, but the benevolence which dictated them in the New York and Boston kind.

Mrs. Annie Breed, of Norwich, Conn., died a few days since, and left $20,000 to a faithful servant, Abby Nilsey, for twenty years of devotion. The domestic was so delighted with the legacy that she actually died of excess of happiness in less than two weeks.

The Philadelphia Mint will redeem each kind of United States copper, nickel and bronze coins, when forwarded in even sums of twenty dollars, or any multiple of twenty dollars. Copper cents prior to 1857, nickel-copper cents from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents since 1864, must come separately.

New Orleans protests against receiving any more legacies from well-intentioned but rather crack-brained old millionaires. John McDonough's large bequest, the papers say, was absorbed by the lawyers; the greater portion of that left by John D. Fisk was stolen by somebody; and lastly, that continental bequest of Stephen Girard, the Girard bequest of $100,000, has dwindled to $30,000.

Mr. Hoebling hopes to have the bridge between Brooklyn and New York completed and ready for trial by the Fourth of July, 1876. In that case, says a New York paper, the Philadelphia centenary arrangements may have to be changed.

The Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco pays the postage on letters dropped in the office there when it seems probable that the senders neglected to stamp them through ignorance or accident. During the past three months the Association has thus forwarded 2,318 letters. More than one unstamped letters in the same time were left to their own devices, which is about the number expected by the Association to "make it all right."

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States has decreed that the 26th of the present month shall be set apart and observed by the members of the I. O. O. F. throughout the country as a day of general thanksgiving and praise, and grateful recognition and acknowledgment of the goodness of God in the preservation and prosperity of the order.

An old bachelor named Marsh, of Passaic village, N. J., who died recently leaving an estate valued at about $400,000, including eighty acres of choice land and six horses, made a very curious will. Nearly all his property is bequeathed to his horses. The farm of eighty acres is set apart for their exclusive comfort and support, and $200 a year to each is also provided for their additional welfare. $1,200 a year is appropriated to secure a man whose duties, care and skill shall be devoted to their care. The executors are bequeathed the sum of $10,000, each, to see that the requirements of the will are carried into effect. This state of things is to continue ten years, when the farm is ordered to be sold. He has no near relations, and the distant ones do not come in for their share until the specified ten years have passed.

ELECTIONS THIS WEEK.

Connecticut, Michigan, Rhode Island, Florida.

During the first three days of this week general elections will be held in four of the States of the Union. Connecticut, in common with Rhode Island, will be the only one that possesses national importance, but nevertheless the results in all of these States will be looked for with interest, and regarded as indicative of the coming campaign. We give below the candidates in the different States, with such other information concerning the elections as we have at hand.

CONNECTICUT.

In Connecticut the Governor and other State and county officers, four members of Congress, and members of both branches of the Legislature will be chosen to-day. The candidates of both parties for the principal offices are as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hiram Appleman.	Thomas M. Waller.

TREASURER.

David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.

CONTROLLER.

James U. Mansfield.	Seth S. Logan.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

1. Julius L. Strong.	Alfred E. Goodrich.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.	John Kendrick.
3. H. H. Starkweather.	John W. Steadman.
4. George W. Colling.	William H. Barnum.

The other candidates for Governor are in the field that have been running for four years. Two years ago Mr. Jewell had 471 majority; last year Mr. Jewell had 851 majority. Following is the vote of the State during four years past:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1867—Governor	43,577	39,541
1868—President	46,871	47,197
1869—Governor	45,491	45,067
1870—Governor	43,295	44,128

The vote for Congressmen two years ago was as follows:

District.	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
First	11,477	10,891	586 Rep.
Second	11,799	12,075	404 Dem.
Third	9,213	6,873	2,340 Rep.
Fourth	11,915	12,025	1,140 Dem.

The contest between Strong, Kellogg and Starkweather, Republicans, and Barnum Democrat, comprise the present delegation in Congress.

The Legislature last year was divided politically as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	11	127	138
Democrats	10	112	122
Republican majority	1	15	16

MICHIGAN.

To-morrow the people of Michigan will elect a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the place of Hon. James V. Campbell, whose term expires January 1st, next. The candidates are James V. Campbell, Rep., and D. Darwin Hughes, Dem. Two Regents for the State University will also be chosen. In the fourth Congressional district a special election will be held for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry to the United States Senate. The Republicans have nominated Hon. Wilbur D. Foster and the Democrats Hon. Solon Sheldon, of Detroit, brother of United States Senator Ferry. The vote in the district last fall stood: Republican, 16,851; Democratic, 15,894; Republican majority, 957. The total vote of the State for Governor in 1870 was 149,610, of which the Republican candidate had a majority of 15,631 over all others.

The State election being purely a judicial one, foreign politics will not be considered, but the result will afford an indication of the probable vote on this occasion. It has been stated that if Mr. Hughes, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, were elected he would vote to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the railroad and bonds. His friends deny that there has been any authority from him for this assertion, and say that he has been employed on important legal business before the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the railroad aid laws, he would not sit in judgment upon these same cases, and that questions to come up again for decision.

RHODE ISLAND

Votes on Wednesday for Governor and other State officers. The Congressmen were chosen last fall. The candidates are:

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	Seth Padelford.	Thos. Steere.
Lieut. Governor	Paul. W. Stevens.	Chas. R. Cutler.
Secy. of State	John R. Bartlett.	J. J. Miller.
Att'y. General	Willard Sayles.	Geo. N. Bliss.
Gen. Treasurer	Sam. A. Parker.	W. P. Congdon.

The vote of the State during the past four years was as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1867—Governor	10,038	5,731
1868—President	12,993	6,548
1869—Governor	7,570	3,399
1870—Governor	10,423	6,577

The Legislature last year stood:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	26	54	79
Democrats	9	18	27
Republican majority	16	36	52

The State will also vote upon certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, the most important of which abolishes the property qualification for voters.

FLORIDA.

To-morrow, 4th, the people of Florida will vote on the adoption of five amendments to the State Constitution. The first amendment reduces the salary of the Governor from $5,000 to $3,500 per annum, and gives him a Cabinet of seven officers at $2,000 per annum each, instead of eight officers at $3,000, and provides for the payment of the Legislature by the day instead of by the session, as heretofore, the stead of a yearly salary as at present. The other amendments are only of local importance. The expenses of the election will be very heavy, and if carried the State will, with a population of about 190,000 souls, owe almost $700,000, or $3.60 per head. If the proposed amendments, if adopted, will be reduced to $17,500. The Legislature, during 1866 and seven months of 1868, cost $179,567.

Injunction Against the Erie Ring.

At New York, on Friday, Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, issued an order for an injunction restraining Gould, Tim, the Erie Railroad Company, and all of its officers, directors, managers and agents from making, issuing, negotiating, or delivering any bonds or obligations of the Erie Railroad Company purporting to confer upon the holder of such bonds or obligations any right or privilege of converting them into stock of the Company, or of receiving any such stock in exchange therefor; and likewise from issuing, putting in circulation, delivering, or in any way aiding in giving currency to any stock or certificates purporting to be such from the Erie Railroad Company otherwise than upon the surrender and cancellation of genuine certificates of like amount of stock. The stock issued on the 22d of March were registered upon the books of the Company, upon transfer of such stock, the usual course of business, however, to any of the rights on the part of the defendants in respect to the injunction, by the registering of such transfer, is not the stipulation filed herein. An injunction in conformity with this order was issued and served upon the defendants.

The wheat prospect in Central Illinois is represented as very encouraging. The growing wheat stands looking well upon the ground, and the recent rains and warm sunshine have given it a luxurious appearance. Growers predict the earliest harvest known since Illinois was settled. "It is probable that nearly all the wheat will be sown before the close of the present month," says a correspondent, "and then rapidly the broad acres by the thousands are, with the aid of machinery, sowed with grain. Farmers generally express themselves with satisfaction as to the season thus far, and there is promise of good return for the labor of those who were early in the field. It now appears that by the 10th of May corn will be all planted in this State, and the number of acres will be largely increased over last year, in consequence of the large number of new farms which will be opened up this year."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Carroll Tevis, of Philadelphia, of brevet rank in the American army, and who commanded a division in Bourbaki's force, has returned to Paris, on his way to join his family in England, covered with laurels, and decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his bravery in the field.

It is said that Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is a spiritualist. She thinks everything she does is under the supervision of a committee of five spirits, of which the spirit of Demosthenes is chairman. Every now and then she goes into a trance, and her utterances at the time are carefully noted and afterwards elaborated for speech or print.

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is a modest man, judging from this account of him by a correspondent of the New York *Globe*: After the end of the Paraguayan war the Brazilian Senate passed an act appropriating a large sum, probably some thousands of contos reis, for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue of Don Pedro in the grand plaza of Rio de Janeiro. The document in the usual form, was transmitted to his Majesty for signature. After some day's delay it was returned without the Imperial autograph, with an indorsement in the Emperor's own hand, to the effect that his Majesty took that occasion to thank his lords and gentlemen for their very great honor they had done him, but he regretted that his sense of justice, considering the comparatively impoverished condition of the country, would not permit him to affix his name to the paper. He intimated, however, that if the bill was framed so that the funds voted for the erection of the equestrian statue were set apart for the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers of his army, who had lost their lives in the recent struggle with Paraguay, it would readily receive his assent. It is almost needless to add that the Imperial hint was taken, and the bill amended passed and became a law.

The Beecher-Stowe family are breaking up their family home at Hartford, and probably will not reoccupy it again. The winters are too cold, and the summers are too hot for Mrs. Stowe's health. Prof. Stowe and his wife will spend the spring and early summer in New York and Boston, after which the family will remain at the seaside for the rest of the season.

A letter received from Gustave Dore, who was said to have been taken with, states that he is well and busy with pictures for his annual gallery. He was shut up in Paris during the siege.

Many of the most profound scholars and able publicists of the day are of Hebrew descent. Among others, says *Harper's Bazar*, may be named Disraeli, Cremieux, Borne, Montefiore, Auerbach, Henrich Heine, Jules Janin, Grace Aguilar, Fould. In music —Herz, Meyerbeer, Halevy, Godschalk. In drama —Rachel. In the United States—Raphael, Wise, Lilienthal, Leeser, Emborn, Noah, Isaacs.

Louis Blanc, so long prominent in French politics, is a Spaniard by birth, having been born in Madrid of a French family of Rouergue driven out of the country by the reign of terror.

The renowned banking house of Hope & Co., Amsterdam, has had nearly 200 partners since its foundation, but 1,500 females. He ordered his hair trimming and his second wife nearly two years

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

70 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1871.

The people of this country should feel much indebted to General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not only for his efforts to have the income tax abolished altogether, but for his ominous gentle admonitions to render it less obnoxious to the footings of tax payers by changing the forms of the returns so that their prying into what in reality is strictly business character is, in a great measure, removed. Scarcely any one who answered all the questions in the old forms of the returns will forget the questions in regard to his family affairs and private business, which made his cheek tingle with something akin to indignation, and that was not all, but the ability to make false returns to be made by tax payers was sent out for the collection of the tax for 1870. It happened, however, that the sending out of these blanks of the old form was an inadvertent error on the part of the Revenue Department. The Commissioner considers that the law as it stands now does not require answers to the former obnoxious questions, and that those who desire may make their income return in the following form and no other:

Statement of income, gains, and profits of ——, ——— district, County of ——, State of ——, during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions:

Taxable income	$
Amount of tax at 2½ per cent	

Whether answers will now be required to the questions on page 3 of "Form 78."

Section 1, on page 3 of the said "Form 78," may be modified by erasure of the words "and that during said year his entire gross income from all sources, estimated in currency, without any deduction or diminution whatever, did not exceed ——— dollars."

Under this decision of the Commissioner, all that is required of the tax-payer is a statement of the amount of income liable to the tax, after having made the deductions specified by law, viz.: the amount of the taxes assessed and paid thereon, after deducting the $2,000 of income exempt by law. The Collector's duties will be of that ministerial character which does not require the exercise of judgment, and those who desire may continue to make an affidavit to that effect. The Commissioner now holds, and is reported to have said, that the Collector considers that the law as it stands now does not require answers to the former obnoxious questions, and that those who desire may make their income return in the following form and no other:

Statement of income, gains, and profits of ——, ——— district, County of ——, State of ——, during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions:

Taxable income	$
Amount of tax at 2½ per cent	

Whether answers will now be required to the questions on page 3 of "Form 78."

Section 1, on page 3 of the said "Form 78," may be modified by erasure of the words "and that during said year his entire gross income from all sources, estimated in currency, without any deduction or diminution whatever, did not exceed ——— dollars."

Under this decision of the Commissioner, all that is required of the tax-payer is a statement of the amount of income liable to the tax, after having made the deductions specified by law, viz.: the amount of the taxes assessed and paid thereon, after deducting the $2,000 of income exempt by law. The Collector's duties will be of that ministerial character which does not require the exercise of judgment, and those who desire may continue to make an affidavit to that effect. The Commissioner now holds, and is reported to have said, that the Collector considers that the law as it stands now does not require answers to the former obnoxious questions, and that those who desire may make their income return in the following form and no other:

"The morning there is but one question of importance in the New York market, namely, the success of the new 7 per cent. funding loan. In our judgment the new loan is an assured success; and, if we are right, there are several practical consequences. In one of those we advocated yesterday, in saying that railroad securities must henceforth be worth more in proportion to gold than government. It is true that we cannot doubt that all sound railroad investments must henceforth pay less per annum to the holder. In other words this country is brought face to face with the fact that it is both wiser and safer than it ever was before. Another point, of no greater value, but of more immediate results, is that the United States will be, after all, the Czar of money values the only six per cent. obligations of this Government within reach of purchasers.

The Tribune of yesterday says: "The stock market is still in the hands of the bears, and an active one for a few weeks or months, apparently hold the power to regulate prices, and the general tendency is still upward. The bears make an occasional move in a bunch, and sort of manage, with the aid of a somewhat timid bull element, to depress prices; but they seem to be lacking in the pluck necessary for a steel-lined movement; and, perhaps they are not so much to be blamed for their timidity, since the leading railroad combinations appear to take every opportunity to buy at all times upon the real value of the stocks which they sell short, and from the ability of others to buy up such stocks and to hold them at high prices. Many of the best railroad and some of the big coal shares are now at reconstructions or well-fought contests in which they have been battled down by the bulls, and at which they have not sold short were for the real value of the stocks they were dealing in. Hence, the common nightmare of dealers in the conviction that it is a risky business to sell what they do not own, or being able to deliver. If the bears would but proceed steadily, but coolly to rally at the final Board, only to sell again a little after the final Board, from time to time throughout the market, they would be in a position to develop a figure in the line of groceries there is active business going on and prices remain unchanged. Cheese is active and very firm, but is not yet fully up with the demand. Butter is quiet and dull, and is only moving slowly with a fair demand reported at quotations. The produce market is abundantly supplied and a very large business is reported. The local trade is quiet in the usual variety.

Below and the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales of fresh fruit from 3 barrels of Baldwins at $6 00 @ 7 00.

ASHES.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 @ 10 50 in original packages; repacking, $9 @ 9 50.

BEANS.—Sales in small lots at $2 @ 2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Sales of 1 pound rolls at 35c @ 40c; choice to fancy, 45c @ 50c; common to good, 30c @ 35c; Potash 20c @ 25c.

CHEESE.—There is a fair demand for factory at 12½c @ 13c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote at $2 90 @ 3 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales in small lots from store at $7 @ 8 per barrel; other varieties at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CANDLES.—Sales of standard brands at 12½c @ 13c by car load.

CANDLES.—Mould tallow, full weight, 9c; short weight, 8c.

CIDER.—Sales of 1 barrel at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CHEESE.—There is a better demand and we are reported sales of Louisville hydraulic at 24c @ 26c; Barrell, Bowen's Phœnix hydraulic @ 50c; 75 @ barrel.

COAL.—Supply of anthracite is fully equal to demand, and sales by the car load at $10 @ 10 50 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 10@11c; mixed, 7½@8c. Apples—quarters 5c; halves and sliced, 5½@6c.

FLOUR.—In consequence of the falling off in receipts, sales are being made more freely, with an upward tendency in price. We quote prime fresh at 15c lbs per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Carriers 1½@17c; prime 20@22c; prime white Western mixed, 24@25c; prime white Western, 26@27c; fancy, 28@30c; choice to extra, 32@35c per pound.

FRUITS.—Sales of fresh fruit at 15c lbs per dozen.

FLOUR.—We are reported an active trade, with sales at the following prices per barrel, cash, delivered: Increase $0 10 per barrel.

WHEAT.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 95c @ 1.

WHISKY.—Highwines, 95c; common rectified 90c; fine rectified, 92½c; pure rye, 97½c @ $1; old Monongahela, $1 75 @ $2 00; Bourbon, $1 @ $1 25 per gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

The following are the receipts and shipments of crude for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 27	4,736	1,000	1,000
Tuesday, March 28	9,194	720	2,240
Wednesday, March 29	626	775	1,457
Thursday, March 30	626	775	1,469
Friday, March 31	1,044	200	1,736
Saturday, April 1	1,000		
Total for week	20,326	3,470	7,901
Same time 1870	103,370	19,940	81,418
To April 1, 1871	1,224,448	72,236	85,420
Same time 1870	996,440	99,894	71,594
Same time 1869	1,045,670	71,194	64,255
Same time 1868	695,000	8,057	64,000

The week just closed was one of unusual dullness and buoyancy. The sales are of a limited character, mostly to fill previous contracts. Those that sold short on the first of the year have done well, that is provided the parties that made the purchase were able to meet their engagements. Prices have been weak. Crude has gone down to 4 cents, and refined is quotable in the new and manufactured article. These remarks apply equally to the oil regions and the Eastern markets. Gov. Geary pulls down refined 1 cent at a decline of 10c per barrel, with more sellers than buyers. When oil touches $5 per barrel the bottom can't be far off.

CARGO AND BOAT.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past week:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	1,000	1,000

The following are the crude receipts from all points to-day and rail for the past seven days:

For Thursday, April 1, bbls.	194,440
Same time 1870	196,440
For the week ending April 1, bbls.	1,224,448
Same time 1870	996,440
Same time 1869	1,045,670
Same time 1868	695,000

The following are the exports of refined oil from for the past five weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,470	3,470
Allegheny Valley Railroad	4,431	4,431
Total	7,901	7,901

The following are the crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	13,000	13,000
Refined, barrels	6,500	7,000
Total	19,500	19,500

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

CRUDE.

The market was dull, and nearly entirely devoid of animation. There were numerous sellers but no buyers. The nominal quotations are 4c @ 4½c; sellers option till July, 5c; sellers option all year, 10c @ 12c; buyers' option till July, 10c @ 11c; buyers' option all year, 8c @ 9c. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery.

REFINED.

The market was dull. There were no buyers. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 22½c; April 23½c; May 24c; June 24½c; July 25c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TUESDAY, April 1.—The Herald says: The market to-day is neither active nor firm, and there were more buyers than sellers. On the upper coast little or nothing, buyers bidding $2 90, sellers still hold firm with for crude. On the lower coast there was considerable doing in a quiet way. It being the last day of the month, many of the refiners and others were quite numerous, and transactions amounted to upwards of 30,000 barrels, the prices ranging from 4c @ 5c. There was a firmer feeling in the morning than at the close.

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot	$ 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 95
12 cars lower road, spot	4 00
10 cars lower road, regardless	4 00
5 cars lower road, regardless	4 00
5 cars lower road, regardless	3 99
5 cars lower road, regardless	3 99
4 cars lower road, 47 gravity	4 00
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 92½
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 92½
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 95
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 99
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 10
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 10

NEW YORK, March 27.—The market has declined; crude in bulk at 12½c; 2,000 bbls in shipping order sold at private terms; 2,000 bbls for April sold at 13c; 500 bbls July at 25c, and 5,000 bbls, in April at 25½c; Philadelphia delivery sold at 26c; refined is active and sales 2,500 bbls March at 22½c; 500 bbls April at 23c; 1,000 bbls May at 23½c; 1,000 bbls July at 25c.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Forty-seven cars sold at 4c @ 5c to $5 05 on lower creek, and 94 loads 15; at 5c @ 5½c; no sales; market dull and declining.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market firm and quiet at $5 90 on the upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market dull and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market steady; S. W. at 23c; April 23c @ 23½; May 24c; June 24½c; July 25c; closes 25c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 5 P. M.—Crude, 12½c; refined, in bond, 22½c; May, 23½c; June and July, 24½c; July, 25c.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Lower crack, $5 20; regular $5 05; market dull.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market dull at $5 65.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market dull and quiet at $5 90 on the upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market dull and nothing at all doing. Nominal 2 50 to $3 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market very dull; offering freely; no buyers; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Crude 12½c and nominal; refined in bond 22½c; May 23½c; June 24½c; July 25c. Market dull and quiet with no transactions, and tendency downward.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Bbls.
Foreman, Reno & Co., Reno	1,000
Brown & Vance, Foxburg	1,000
Total	2,000

Refined Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Hamilton, Wilson & Co., Pittsburgh	1,000
Total	1,000

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. & H. R.

	Bbls.
Hamilton, Wilson & Co., Pittsburgh	1,000
Total	1,000

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active list:

Pennsylvania Central	67
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	45
Catawissa preferred	33
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	63
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	27
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	18½
Reading	48

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 50 Fourth avenue, (Agents' Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Coal Stocks, executes orders for purchase and sale at New York Stock Exchange, by buyers and sellers acting as agents for the same, or compounded daily on the margin in the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or well indorsed paper. Interest paid on mortgages on city or adjoining county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

BUTTER.—The feeling for moving day of the year, of course is ruined, morning, noon and night, all the week; what made matters still more disagreeable it was a "cold rain." But the day, like all others, came to an end; houses were emptied only to be filled again, and we hope all will be satisfied with their new homes. Business was dull in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather and the absence of country dealers, who generally take the days of other conveyances for their homes on Saturday morning. We have no change to note in prices of particular moment. Fine is held firmly at quotations with fair sales. Goods is arriving freely and holders show no disposition to drop a figure in order to the lines of groceries there is active business going and prices remain unchanged. Cheese is arriving more freely but is not yet fully up with the demand. Eastern and Western continue to move slowly with a fair demand reported at quotations. The produce market is abundantly supplied and a very large business is reported. The local trade is quiet in the usual variety.

Below and the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales of fresh fruit from 3 barrels of Baldwins at $6 00 @ 7 00.

ASHES.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 @ 10 50 in original packages; repacking, $9 @ 9 50.

BEANS.—Sales in small lots at $2 @ 2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Sales of 1 pound rolls at 35c @ 40c; choice to fancy, 45c @ 50c; common to good, 30c @ 35c; Potash 20c @ 25c.

CHEESE.—There is a fair demand for factory at 12½c @ 13c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote at $2 90 @ 3 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales in small lots from store at $7 @ 8 per barrel; other varieties at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CANDLES.—Sales of standard brands at 12½c @ 13c by car load.

CANDLES.—Mould tallow, full weight, 9c; short weight, 8c.

CIDER.—Sales of 1 barrel at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CHEESE.—There is a better demand and we are reported sales of Louisville hydraulic at 24c @ 26c; Barrell, Bowen's Phœnix hydraulic @ 50c; 75 @ barrel.

COAL.—Supply of anthracite is fully equal to demand, and sales by the car load at $10 @ 10 50 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 10@11c; mixed, 7½@8c. Apples—quarters 5c; halves and sliced, 5½@6c.

FLOUR.—In consequence of the falling off in receipts, sales are being made more freely, with an upward tendency in price. We quote prime fresh at 15c lbs per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Carriers 1½@17c; prime 20@22c; prime white Western mixed, 24@25c; prime white Western, 26@27c; fancy, 28@30c; choice to extra, 32@35c per pound.

FRUITS.—Sales of fresh fruit at 15c lbs per dozen.

FLOUR.—We are reported an active trade, with sales at the following prices per barrel, cash, delivered: Increase $0 10 per barrel.

WHEAT.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 95c @ 1.

WHISKY.—Highwines, 95c; common rectified 90c; fine rectified, 92½c; pure rye, 97½c @ $1; old Monongahela, $1 75 @ $2 00; Bourbon, $1 @ $1 25 per gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

The following are the receipts and shipments of crude for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 27	4,736	1,000	1,000
Tuesday, March 28	9,194	720	2,240
Wednesday, March 29	626	775	1,457
Thursday, March 30	626	775	1,469
Friday, March 31	1,044	200	1,736
Saturday, April 1	1,000		
Total for week	20,326	3,470	7,901
Same time 1870	103,370	19,940	81,418
To April 1, 1871	1,224,448	72,236	85,420
Same time 1870	996,440	99,894	71,594
Same time 1869	1,045,670	71,194	64,255
Same time 1868	695,000	8,057	64,000

The week just closed was one of unusual dullness and buoyancy. The sales are of a limited character, mostly to fill previous contracts. Those that sold short on the first of the year have done well, that is provided the parties that made the purchase were able to meet their engagements. Prices have been weak. Crude has gone down to 4 cents, and refined is quotable in the new and manufactured article. These remarks apply equally to the oil regions and the Eastern markets. Gov. Geary pulls down refined 1 cent at a decline of 10c per barrel, with more sellers than buyers. When oil touches $5 per barrel the bottom can't be far off.

CARGO AND BOAT.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past week:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	1,000	1,000

The following are the crude receipts from all points to-day and rail for the past seven days:

For Thursday, April 1, bbls.	194,440
Same time 1870	196,440
For the week ending April 1, bbls.	1,224,448
Same time 1870	996,440
Same time 1869	1,045,670
Same time 1868	695,000

The following are the exports of refined oil from for the past five weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,470	3,470
Allegheny Valley Railroad	4,431	4,431
Total	7,901	7,901

The following are the crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	13,000	13,000
Refined, barrels	6,500	7,000
Total	19,500	19,500

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

CRUDE.

The market was dull, and nearly entirely devoid of animation. There were numerous sellers but no buyers. The nominal quotations are 4c @ 4½c; sellers option till July, 5c; sellers option all year, 10c @ 12c; buyers' option till July, 10c @ 11c; buyers' option all year, 8c @ 9c. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery.

REFINED.

The market was dull. There were no buyers. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 22½c; April 23½c; May 24c; June 24½c; July 25c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TUESDAY, April 1.—The Herald says: The market to-day is neither active nor firm, and there were more buyers than sellers. On the upper coast little or nothing, buyers bidding $2 90, sellers still hold firm with for crude. On the lower coast there was considerable doing in a quiet way. It being the last day of the month, many of the refiners and others were quite numerous, and transactions amounted to upwards of 30,000 barrels, the prices ranging from 4c @ 5c. There was a firmer feeling in the morning than at the close.

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot	$ 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 95
12 cars lower road, spot	4 00
10 cars lower road, regardless	4 00
5 cars lower road, regardless	4 00
5 cars lower road, regardless	3 99
5 cars lower road, regardless	3 99
4 cars lower road, 47 gravity	4 00
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 92½
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 92½
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 95
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 99
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 10
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 10

NEW YORK, March 27.—The market has declined; crude in bulk at 12½c; 2,000 bbls in shipping order sold at private terms; 2,000 bbls for April sold at 13c; 500 bbls July at 25c, and 5,000 bbls, in April at 25½c; Philadelphia delivery sold at 26c; refined is active and sales 2,500 bbls March at 22½c; 500 bbls April at 23c; 1,000 bbls May at 23½c; 1,000 bbls July at 25c.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Forty-seven cars sold at 4c @ 5c to $5 05 on lower creek, and 94 loads 15; at 5c @ 5½c; no sales; market dull and declining.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market firm and quiet at $5 90 on the upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market dull and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market steady; S. W. at 23c; April 23c @ 23½; May 24c; June 24½c; July 25c; closes 25c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 5 P. M.—Crude, 12½c; refined, in bond, 22½c; May, 23½c; June and July, 24½c; July, 25c.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Lower crack, $5 20; regular $5 05; market dull.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market dull at $5 65.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market dull and quiet at $5 90 on the upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market dull and nothing at all doing. Nominal 2 50 to $3 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market dull and nothing doing; no buyers.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market dull and nothing at all doing. Nominal 2 50 to $3 00.

PETROLEUM, April 1.—Market very dull; offering freely; no buyers; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Crude 12½c and nominal; refined in bond 22½c; May 23½c; June 24½c; July 25c. Market dull and quiet with no transactions, and tendency downward.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Bbls.
Foreman, Reno & Co., Reno	1,000
Brown & Vance, Foxburg	1,000
Total	2,000

Refined Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Hamilton, Wilson & Co., Pittsburgh	1,000
Total	1,000

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. & H. R.

	Bbls.
Hamilton, Wilson & Co., Pittsburgh	1,000
Total	1,000

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active list:

Pennsylvania Central	67
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	45
Catawissa preferred	33
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	63
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	27
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	18½
Reading	48

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 50 Fourth avenue, (Agents' Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Coal Stocks, executes orders for purchase and sale at New York Stock Exchange, by buyers and sellers acting as agents for the same, or compounded daily on the margin in the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or well indorsed paper. Interest paid on mortgages on city or adjoining county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

BUTTER.—The feeling for moving day of the year, of course is ruined, morning, noon and night, all the week; what made matters still more disagreeable it was a "cold rain." But the day, like all others, came to an end; houses were emptied only to be filled again, and we hope all will be satisfied with their new homes. Business was dull in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather and the absence of country dealers, who generally take the days of other conveyances for their homes on Saturday morning. We have no change to note in prices of particular moment. Fine is held firmly at quotations with fair sales. Goods is arriving freely and holders show no disposition to drop a figure in order to the lines of groceries there is active business going and prices remain unchanged. Cheese is arriving more freely but is not yet fully up with the demand. Eastern and Western continue to move slowly with a fair demand reported at quotations. The produce market is abundantly supplied and a very large business is reported. The local trade is quiet in the usual variety.

Below and the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales of fresh fruit from 3 barrels of Baldwins at $6 00 @ 7 00.

ASHES.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 @ 10 50 in original packages; repacking, $9 @ 9 50.

BEANS.—Sales in small lots at $2 @ 2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Sales of 1 pound rolls at 35c @ 40c; choice to fancy, 45c @ 50c; common to good, 30c @ 35c; Potash 20c @ 25c.

CHEESE.—There is a fair demand for factory at 12½c @ 13c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote at $2 90 @ 3 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales in small lots from store at $7 @ 8 per barrel; other varieties at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CANDLES.—Sales of standard brands at 12½c @ 13c by car load.

CANDLES.—Mould tallow, full weight, 9c; short weight, 8c.

CIDER.—Sales of 1 barrel at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CHEESE.—There is a better demand and we are reported sales of Louisville hydraulic at 24c @ 26c; Barrell, Bowen's Phœnix hydraulic @ 50c; 75 @ barrel.

COAL.—Supply of anthracite is fully equal to demand, and sales by the car load at $10 @ 10 50 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 10@11c; mixed, 7½@8c. Apples—quarters 5c; halves and sliced, 5½@6c.

FLOUR.—In consequence of the falling off in receipts, sales are being made more freely, with an upward tendency in price. We quote prime fresh at 15c lbs per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Carriers 1½@17c; prime 20@22c; prime white Western mixed, 24@25c; prime white Western, 26@27c; fancy, 28@30c; choice to extra, 32@35c per pound.

FRUITS.—Sales of fresh fruit at 15c lbs per dozen.

FLOUR.—We are reported an active trade, with sales at the following prices per barrel, cash, delivered: Increase $0 10 per barrel.

WHEAT.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 95c @ 1.

WHISKY.—Highwines, 95c; common rectified 90c; fine rectified, 92½c; pure rye, 97½c @ $1; old Monongahela, $1 75 @ $2 00; Bourbon, $1 @ $1 25 per gallon, as to age.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active list:

Pennsylvania Central	67
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	45
Catawissa preferred	33
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	63
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	27
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	18½
Reading	48

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 50 Fourth avenue, (Agents' Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Coal Stocks, executes orders for purchase and sale at New York Stock Exchange, by buyers and sellers acting as agents for the same, or compounded daily on the margin in the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or well indorsed paper. Interest paid on mortgages on city or adjoining county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

BUTTER.—The feeling for moving day of the year, of course is ruined, morning, noon and night, all the week; what made matters still more disagreeable it was a "cold rain." But the day, like all others, came to an end; houses were emptied only to be filled again, and we hope all will be satisfied with their new homes. Business was dull in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather and the absence of country dealers, who generally take the days of other conveyances for their homes on Saturday morning. We have no change to note in prices of particular moment. Fine is held firmly at quotations with fair sales. Goods is arriving freely and holders show no disposition to drop a figure in order to the lines of groceries there is active business going and prices remain unchanged. Cheese is arriving more freely but is not yet fully up with the demand. Eastern and Western continue to move slowly with a fair demand reported at quotations. The produce market is abundantly supplied and a very large business is reported. The local trade is quiet in the usual variety.

Below and the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales of fresh fruit from 3 barrels of Baldwins at $6 00 @ 7 00.

ASHES.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 @ 10 50 in original packages; repacking, $9 @ 9 50.

BEANS.—Sales in small lots at $2 @ 2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Sales of 1 pound rolls at 35c @ 40c; choice to fancy, 45c @ 50c; common to good, 30c @ 35c; Potash 20c @ 25c.

CHEESE.—There is a fair demand for factory at 12½c @ 13c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c; Western Reserve, 13½c @ 14c; Ohio Factory 13½c @ 14c.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote at $2 90 @ 3 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales in small lots from store at $7 @ 8 per barrel; other varieties at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CANDLES.—Sales of standard brands at 12½c @ 13c by car load.

CANDLES.—Mould tallow, full weight, 9c; short weight, 8c.

CIDER.—Sales of 1 barrel at $6 @ 7 per barrel.

CHEESE.—There is a better demand and we are reported sales of Louisville hydraulic at 24c @ 26c; Barrell, Bowen's Phœnix hydraulic @ 50c; 75 @ barrel.

COAL.—Supply of anthracite is fully equal to demand, and sales by the car load at $10 @ 10 50 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 10@11c; mixed, 7½@8c. Apples—quarters 5c; halves and sliced, 5½@6c.

FLOUR.—In consequence of the falling off in receipts, sales are being made more freely, with an upward tendency in price. We quote prime fresh at 15c lbs per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Carriers 1½@17c; prime 20@22c; prime white Western mixed, 24@25c; prime white Western, 26@27c; fancy, 28@30c; choice to extra, 32@35c per pound.

FRUITS.—Sales of fresh fruit at 15c lbs per dozen.

FLOUR.—We are reported an active trade, with sales at the following prices per barrel, cash, delivered: Increase $0 10 per barrel.

WHEAT.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 95c @ 1.

WHISKY.—Highwines, 95c; common rectified 90c; fine rectified, 92½c; pure rye, 97½c @ $1; old Monongahela, $1 75 @ $2 00; Bourbon, $1 @ $1 25 per gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

The following are the receipts and shipments of crude for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 27	4,736	1,000	1,000
Tuesday, March 28	9,194	720	2,240
Wednesday, March 29	626	775	1,457
Thursday, March 30	626	775	1,469
Friday, March 31	1,044	200	1,736
Saturday, April 1	1,000		
Total for week	20,326	3,470	7,901
Same time 1870	103,370	19,940	81,418
To April 1, 1871	1,224,448	72,236	85,420
Same time 1870	996,440	99,894	71,594
Same time 1869	1,045,670	71,194	64,255
Same time 1868	695,000	8,057	64,000

The week just closed was one of unusual dullness and buoyancy. The sales are of a limited character, mostly to fill previous contracts. Those that sold short on the first of the year have done well, that is provided the parties that made the purchase were able to meet their engagements. Prices have been weak. Crude has gone down to 4 cents, and refined is quotable in the new and manufactured article. These remarks apply equally to the oil regions and the Eastern markets. Gov. Geary pulls down refined 1 cent at a decline of 10c per barrel, with more sellers than buyers. When oil touches $5 per barrel the bottom can't be far off.

CARGO AND BOAT.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past week:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	1,000	1,000

The following are the crude receipts from all points to-day and rail for the past seven days:

For Thursday, April 1, bbls.	194,440
Same time 1870	196,440
For the week ending April 1, bbls.	1,224,448
Same time 1870	996,440
Same time 1869	1,045,670
Same time 1868	695,000

The following are the exports of refined oil from for the past five weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,470	3,470
Allegheny Valley Railroad	4,431	4

THE VERY LATEST.

REVOLUTION.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

Insurgents Routed by Versailles Troops.

Attack on Neuilly Expected.

Elections Ordered by the Commune.

The Army of Versailles Occupy St. Cloud.

The Indemnity Must be Paid Before the 15th.

Elections Ordered by the Commune—The Rumors of Pushing on Saturday False.

LONDON, April 2, 5:30 P. M.—The Commune of Paris has ordered elections in the municipalissements on the 5th instant, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sixteen of its members.

A decree has been issued by the Commune to suppress the title and functions of the Commander-in-chief, remove Brunel, and appoint Endes Delegate Minister of War, Bergeret Chief of Staff, and Duval Military Commander and Prefect of Police. The re-organization of the district and completion of public buildings is contemplated. Circulation in and about Paris is free to all persons. Mail bags are not opened. The exclusion of religion from the public schools is mooted. The rumors of fighting yesterday were false.

Outposts of the Versailles Army Within a Hundred Yards of Fort Neuilly—An Attack in that Quarter Expected.

LONDON, April 2, Noon.—All the gates of Paris have been re-opened, except that of Passy. The outposts of the Army of Versailles on the Avenue de Neuilly, have been pushed within a hundred yards of the ramparts. An attack in that quarter is expected. A considerable force has also concentrated on the height of Chantillon. The Versailles government constantly receives reinforcements of troops, and fresh camps are established as they arrive. The army now under its control in the vicinity of Versailles consists of eight divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. All unreliable troops are sent home.

Several Thousand Insurgents Routed—The Army of Versailles Occupy St. Cloud.

LONDON, April 2, 10:30 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received from Versailles: Several thousand National Guards occupying Puteux, Courbevoie and the bridge of Neuilly have been routed by the troops who carried the barricades, and fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent.

The Paris Committee intend to issue assignates to meet their immediate necessities. The Nationals have occupied the building of the Credit Foncier.

The party of order still hold possession of the Bank of France. The bank, however, to save itself from being plundered, has offered to advance large sums to the insurgents.

The organization and equipment of marching battalions in Paris is actually going on. The army of Versailles has occupied St. Cloud and the line of the Seine.

The Indemnity Must be Paid before the 15th.
Special to the World.]

LONDON, April 2.—Bismarck has informed Thiers that unless the indemnity is paid before the 15th instant 50,000 Germans will enter Paris, suppress the insurrection and remain until the money is paid.

Paris Quiet—The Exodus of the Inhabitants Continues—Versailles Crowded to Overflowing.

LONDON, April 3, 2:30 A. M.—The *Mot du Ordre* has an article signed by Henri Rochefort summoning the Committee of the Commune. Edward Lockray writes to the *Reppel*. He proposed to the Assembly to recognize what has been done in Paris, to adopt the electoral law, close the Corps Legislatif at once and then dissolve all parties to the present civil war.

The *Siecle* demands the abolition of the prefectures and the reduction of the number of departments.

Paris is quiet, but the exodus of the inhabitants continues.

Versailles is crowded to overflowing, and lodgings are only to be had at fabulous prices.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The Algeria, from New York, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The Idaho has arrived.

WHITEHOUSE--CHENEY.

Some Interesting Extracts from the Correspondence Between Bishop Whitehouse and the Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 2.—As has been stated in these dispatches, Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, is to be brought to trial for continuacy in disregarding the sentence of the ecclesiastical courts as pronounced by the Bishop, by which he was tried and convicted for non-residency. A portion of the correspondence is published. It embraces a letter addressed to the Wardens of Christ Church, and the reply of the Wardens thereto. Bishop Whitehouse, in his letter communicating officially the sentence of the Court, says:

"The immediate effects of this decision, how guarded and gentle soever it may be, must be disturbing to a congregation, and arouse a feeling of irritation and sorrow. To many of you Mr. Cheney is justly endeared by his office of public and private ministration, and you esteem him very highly for his work's sake. I sympathize with all that is natural and generous in such emotions, and am prepared to expect and overlook from the same impulse that which may be unreasoning, one-sided and even unjust. The real issues and the ultimate effects of other official trusts, exposure to such grief and misconceptions, is inseparable from the care of all the churches; and, however hazardous or humiliating to the individual, must be mastered when in conflict with the claims of duty. Therefore, faithful and beloved in the Lord, has now become yours, and in a measure that of every individual in the large constituency of which you are the responsible officers, and whose interests you are guardians. At every step, from the initiative, [illegible] by individuals for official possession to organize through your organization, incorporation, admission to the diocese, ordination to the episcopacy, the reception of benefactions, the impartting of the privileges, and your enfolding in the general church, you have pledged conformity to the doctrines, discipline, worship, rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the constitution and canons and the general canons and constitution of the diocese of Illinois. At your corporate life is inseparably bound up by a solemn pledge, in honor, I love, as well as in law, and by the most significant of membership. You cannot dissolve it, and I have confidence that you will not impeach it by any rash conduct, or degrade it by any passion, state though trifle seasoned.

"The body of the letter is quite lengthy. They say: "Accepting the sympathy you express in the spirit in which it is tendered, we trust you will possess it to be consistent with our sense of duty to act in acting upon unreasoning, unjust or one-sided influence, or any other, in the discharge of the importance of the trust incident to the office you hold. On the contrary, we acknowledge the solemnity of the authority attached to the Episcopal office, and just in proportion to its exalted character we have considered it to be sanctioned, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help. Our beloved rector, after eleven years of labor among us, has given us no evidence has seen fit to prosper his work exceedingly and to endear him to the hearts of his people, has incurred the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors, and an alleged sentence, claimed to have been arrived at upon a charge of neglect or duration of discipline, has been passed upon him. If he had been guilty of offense or misconduct in preaching and justifying such a sentence; if that guilt had been ascertained, the conclusion reached and the sentence announced in accordance with the canons of the church in which he is an officer, and in accordance with those essential principles of justice without which there can be no just sentence, then it would be clearly his duty to submit and ours to counsel and subscribe. Is such the case in this instance? Accused upon no information by his vestry, by his brother presbyters, or upon preliminary investigation by his pastor, engrossed in the work of his sacred ministry and entirely unconscious of the charge, he has found himself subjected to a prosecution upon the serious charge of violation of his ecclesiastical engagements, solemn vow and of his ordination vow, and that he had been guilty of such violation in that he had omitted, in the administration of the office of one of public baptism of infants, the positive affirmation therein contained that they are regenerated by the baptismal act itself. The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not hold that the Holy Spirit is inseparably connected with the administration of the rite of Baptism. To declare in positive language that such was not the doctrine of the church was a burthen to our pastor almost too grievous to be borne, and he sought relief, not in compromises with his conscience, not tempting in the use of that office to explain that one part did not mean what it said, but by the omission of the asseveration containing this false doctrine, leaving the service in its spirit wholly, and in its letter substantially in accordance with the rubric. It is more than many of his reverend brethren in the church have done, and who, as we have been informed with the efficacy of the rite, or assumed to make material alterations there; yet for this act he was called to be tried according to the canons, have been steadily pressed to that end. It has seemed to us that the progress of discipline should always be slow, that the mildest measures should be taken toward one who may be laboring under undue tenderness of conscientious scruples, or acting under a mistaken sense of duty."

The letter concludes as follows: "Entertaining these views, we cannot hesitate as to our duty in the premises. It is with unfeigned sorrow that we find ourselves obliged, even in appearance, to assume an attitude of difference with the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese; but, however painful the duties imposed upon us, we must discharge them under the guidance of our own consciences. The character of these proceedings, the manner in which they have been carried on, the conclusion in which they have culminated, the grave appearance of submission without moral degradation, leave no alternative. Appealing to that Almighty Being unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, for the purity of our motives, and invoking His illumination upon all bishops, priests and deacons, and earnestly hoping that it may please Him to comfort, help and sustain you in the hours of tribulation, we remain, very respectfully, sir,

"THE WARDENS."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

John May hung himself Saturday night at St. Louis. Cause, whisky.

On Saturday two men named Chas. Robinson and Chas. Stevenson got into a fight over a game of pigeon-hole, at Jacksonville, Ill., when Stevenson threw Robinson and got one of his thumbs in his mouth, whereupon Robinson seized Stevenson by the throat and choked him to death. Robinson was arrested.

A supposed incendiary fire Saturday night, in the town of Salina, about three miles from Syracuse, N. Y., burned three large barns and several other outbuildings, together with fifty tons of hay, a large amount of grain, sixty cows and five horses belonging to John Reed. There was no insurance.

An Ottawa, Ont., telegram of Saturday says: The Government has issued instructions to admit on and after to-day the following articles free: Coal, coke, wheat, flour, meal, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and all other grains; Indian meal, oatmeal, flour or meal of any other grain.

Four inches of snow fell at Amherst, Mass., Saturday night, but it melted instantly.

San Francisco was yesterday visited by a sharp shock of earthquake. No damage done.

Rudolphe again beat Dion at San Francisco yesterday, scoring 1,000 to Dion's 1,258.

The prize fight yesterday between John Grogan, formerly of Chicago, and Mike Hyde, ten miles below New Orleans, was won by Hyde in 91 rounds. Time, one hour and fifty-three minutes.

FIRES.

Winsted, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The Gilbert Clock Company's factory in Winsted, were burned this afternoon. Loss $50,000. Insurance $30,000.

THE INDIA ALE manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ale. mwf

The steamer S. S. Merrill will go through to St. Paul and Minneapolis without reshipping. She leaves on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Consultation of Republicans.

Small Chance for Stringent Laws for the South — General Amnesty Becoming Popular—San Domingo Report Not to be Sent In To-day—The Tennessee Experiences a Stormy Voyage, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1871.

Consultation of Republicans.

A large number of conservative Republicans held a consultation with Mr. Shellabarger Saturday afternoon, with reference to the prospects of the bill of the latter now pending in the House. It was the unanimous opinion of all present, including Shellabarger himself, that the debate in the House thus far indicated that the bill could not pass in its present shape. The substitute proposed by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, last week to the whole bill, seems to meet with general favor, especially among conservative Republicans, although it is thought that this is somewhat too stringent to pass the House without several modifications. The debate will be continued to-morrow under the existing hour rule, and will probably thence run on for two or three days more before the previous question will be offered. The Large, Butler, Job. Stevenson and several others have speeches which they wish to deliver the present week. DeLarge, the colored South Carolina member, will offer an amendment granting general amnesty, but he also will support in a carefully prepared speech.

Frank Blair has the floor to-morrow in the Senate on Sherman's Ku-Klux amendment now pending there.

The San Domingo Report

Will be sent to Congress to-day, as was generally expected, but Mr. Wade hopes to have it ready for the President. It has not been changed in any material points from the synopsis telegraphed in this correspondence since the arrival of the Commission.

Voyage of the Tennessee.

The Tennessee arrived at New York yesterday morning. Immediately after leaving Charleston, she encountered heavy weather, which delayed her. After passing Hatteras a north-east storm set in which soon increased to a gale. Her coal getting short, it became necessary to burn only enough to give her headway. When within twenty-five miles of Sandy Hook, the gale became so severe that the ship was driven off ninety miles to the southward. Meeting a pilot, and so ascertained her position, he advised the ship be ordered to use all the coal possible and push for Sandy Hook. This was done, and the ship got over the bar with the last ton of coal on hand a fresh gale to take in. The ship behaved splendidly throughout, shipped no water, rode the seas easily. The close of her trip has settled all questions of seaworthiness.

An Unfounded Story.

The story telegraphed West in regard to Senator Warner and Alabama claims is entirely false and unfounded. Exactly the reverse is true, viz.: That Senator Warner procured the issue of the scrip, and all the action he took in the matter was for the purpose of taking steps to prevent the possibility of any job in the matter, and to secure to his State the largest price for the scrip.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

SALES OF GOLD AND PURCHASES OF BONDS.

The Treasury will sell during April $8,000,000 gold, and purchase $10,000,000 bonds.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Mr. Shellabarger will endeavor to close the debate in the House on the Ku-Klux bill to-morrow, though he will allow time for offering and discussing amendments. It is generally conceded that the bill will not pass in its present form.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The Opening of Spring Millinery.

Displays of New Bonnets—Straw in the Ascendant—The "Pompadour" and the "Frou-Frou"—New Dresses, and How to Make Them—Ladies' and Children's Furnishings, etc., etc.

The mildness of the month of March in this latitude, is something to be unusual, that we enjoy it with four and trembling, not knowing how soon a gentle snow-storm may put an end to our pleasure in the beauty and the brightness of the spring sunshine, and spring fashions, as seen through the shop windows.

For we are not, as yet, displaying much freshness in street attire, partly because it is Lent, and a penitential subsistence is the proper thing, and partly because the styles from Brussel and Vienna will be completed with our home-made designs before anything where to bestow our allegiance. The oracles have spoken at last; even Paris has sent a hasty contribution to the general stock, and the result is as uncertain and indefinite as might have been expected. In fact, we know just about as much now as we did before.

CHANGES AND NOVELTIES

Are spoken of, but none have really as yet taken place, and it is not likely that any decided change will take place this season. The present styles are really very pretty and very convenient, at least they can be made so, and no one feels inclined to make a change which may be for the worse. Paris has not yet sufficiently recovered from the shocks it has received to originate any new ideas in fashion, and, moreover, has lost the *prestige* and authority which it gained during the empire, while no one else has ever shown any evidence of creative power; there is nothing for us to do, therefore, but to wait and see what the next season will open upon it as far as we are able.

There is one great disadvantage in the incessant changes of fashion, which seem entirely to escape observation, and that is the entire loss of individuality in dress. There is no more humiliating or humiliating to the individual, must be mastered when in conflict with the claims of duty. Therefore, faithful and beloved in the Lord, has now become yours, and in a measure that of every individual in the large constituency of which you are the responsible officers, and whose interests you are guardians. At every step, from the initiative, [illegible] by individuals for official possession to organize through your organization, incorporation, admission to the diocese, ordination to the episcopacy, the reception of benefactions, the impartting of the privileges, and your enfolding in the general church, you have pledged conformity to the doctrines, discipline, worship, rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the constitution and canons and the general canons and constitution of the diocese of Illinois. At your corporate life is inseparably bound up by a solemn pledge, in honor, I love, as well as in law, and by the most significant of membership. You cannot dissolve it, and I have confidence that you will not impeach it by any rash conduct, or degrade it by any passion, state though trifle seasoned.

The body of the letter is quite lengthy. They say: "Accepting the sympathy you express in the spirit in which it is tendered, we trust you will possess it to be consistent with our sense of duty to act in acting upon unreasoning, unjust or one-sided influence, or any other, in the discharge of the importance of the trust incident to the office you hold. On the contrary, we acknowledge the solemnity of the authority attached to the Episcopal office, and just in proportion to its exalted character we have considered it to be sanctioned, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help. Our beloved rector, after eleven years of labor among us, has given us no evidence has seen fit to prosper his work exceedingly and to endear him to the hearts of his people, has incurred the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors, and an alleged sentence, claimed to have been arrived at upon a charge of neglect or duration of discipline, has been passed upon him. If he had been guilty of offense or misconduct in preaching and justifying such a sentence; if that guilt had been ascertained, the conclusion reached and the sentence announced in accordance with the canons of the church in which he is an officer, and in accordance with those essential principles of justice without which there can be no just sentence, then it would be clearly his duty to submit and ours to counsel and subscribe. Is such the case in this instance? Accused upon no information by his vestry, by his brother presbyters, or upon preliminary investigation by his pastor, engrossed in the work of his sacred ministry and entirely unconscious of the charge, he has found himself subjected to a prosecution upon the serious charge of violation of his ecclesiastical engagements, solemn vow and of his ordination vow, and that he had been guilty of such violation in that he had omitted, in the administration of the office of one of public baptism of infants, the positive affirmation therein contained that they are regenerated by the baptismal act itself. The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not hold that the Holy Spirit is inseparably connected with the administration of the rite of Baptism. To declare in positive language that such was not the doctrine of the church was a burthen to our pastor almost too grievous to be borne, and he sought relief, not in compromises with his conscience, not in tempting in the use of that office to explain that one part did not mean what it said, but by the omission of the asseveration containing this false doctrine, leaving the service in its spirit wholly, and in its letter substantially in accordance with the rubric. It is more than many of his reverend brethren in the church have done, and who, as we have been informed with the efficacy of the rite, or assumed to make material alterations there; yet for this act he was called to be tried according to the canons, have been steadily pressed to that end. It has seemed to us that the progress of discipline should always be slow, that the mildest measures should be taken toward one who may be laboring under undue tenderness of conscientious scruples, or acting under a mistaken sense of duty."

The letter concludes as follows: "Entertaining these views, we cannot hesitate as to our duty in the premises. It is with unfeigned sorrow that we find ourselves obliged, even in appearance, to assume an attitude of difference with the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese; but, however painful the duties imposed upon us, we must discharge them under the guidance of our own consciences. The character of these proceedings, the manner in which they have been carried on, the conclusion in which they have culminated, the grave appearance of submission without moral degradation, leave no alternative. Appealing to that Almighty Being unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, for the purity of our motives, and invoking His illumination upon all bishops, priests and deacons, and earnestly hoping that it may please Him to comfort, help and sustain you in the hours of tribulation, we remain, very respectfully, sir,

"THE WARDENS."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

John May hung himself Saturday night at St. Louis. Cause, whisky.

On Saturday two men named Chas. Robinson and Chas. Stevenson got into a fight over a game of pigeon-hole, at Jacksonville, Ill., when Stevenson threw Robinson and got one of his thumbs in his mouth, whereupon Robinson seized Stevenson by the throat and choked him to death. Robinson was arrested.

A supposed incendiary fire Saturday night, in the town of Salina, about three miles from Syracuse, N. Y., burned three large barns and several other outbuildings, together with fifty tons of hay, a large amount of grain, sixty cows and five horses belonging to John Reed. There was no insurance.

An Ottawa, Ont., telegram of Saturday says: The Government has issued instructions to admit on and after to-day the following articles free: Coal, coke, wheat, flour, meal, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and all other grains; Indian meal, oatmeal, flour or meal of any other grain.

Four inches of snow fell at Amherst, Mass., Saturday night, but it melted instantly.

San Francisco was yesterday visited by a sharp shock of earthquake. No damage done.

Rudolphe again beat Dion at San Francisco yesterday, scoring 1,000 to Dion's 1,258.

The prize fight yesterday between John Grogan, formerly of Chicago, and Mike Hyde, ten miles below New Orleans, was won by Hyde in 91 rounds. Time, one hour and fifty-three minutes.

FIRES.

Winsted, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The Gilbert Clock Company's factory in Winsted, were burned this afternoon. Loss $50,000. Insurance $30,000.

THE INDIA ALE manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ale. mwf

The steamer S. S. Merrill will go through to St. Paul and Minneapolis without reshipping. She leaves on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

A new muslin trimming called "Louise Kitting" is imported for the first time this season, and is said to come from Brussels, though it is just as likely to have been made in New Jersey. It consists of fine book muslin edged with patent Valenciennes laces on both sides and laid in flat and regular single plaits. It is very useful to line the edge of silk and Irish poplin dresses, and can be utilized for trimming old silk skirts, tunics, and in various other ways.

FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

A new and most useful material consists of an all wool cashmere, in checks. In the larger plaids it is used mainly for wrappers and children's suits and dresses, but in the smaller checks it makes very handsome and durable costumes.

A striking feature of the spring styles is the substitution of really good and useful materials for the more showy and expensive fabrics which have vulgarly been considered essential to an elegant and fashionable appearance. The idea that a lady must always be dressed up in a full dress silk, is worthy of ridicule, and what would Martha Washington have said to it, who received guests in gray linsey and checked woven, if that happened to be the dress she was wearing at the time?

It will probably never be necessary for us to go back to the simplicity of the days of the Revolution, but it is well to combine a good deal of comfort with effective atmosphere of silks and satins for a while and rest in the pleasant shadow of more useful and inexpensive fabrics.

Fine woollen and goat's hair materials for instance, are in great variety, and the Japanese silks, and poplans of English makers, tread attractive, from their beauty, excellent quality and moderate price. A very rare material, only found in one house (that of Arnold & Constable), is known as Carmelite serge; it is all wool, sixty cents per yard, soft and only made in one color, a delightful brown, pretty "nuns" color. It resists rain like water-proof, never wears out, does not mind a wrinkle, and looks as well at the last as at the first. The coarse twill is considered more distinguished than the fine twill and is precisely the same fabric as that worn by the Carmelite nuns. For a traveling suit at this season, for a long journey, a suit for spring and fall, or for any purpose of hard service, combined with lady-like appearance is required, the Carmelite serge would be most desirable. Some ladies of very high position have bought suits of it this spring, but shoddy turns up its nose at it.

The old-fashioned *de bege* in all wool is another excellent material, and particularly adapted to elderly ladies. It can be purchased in brown, black or gray at fifty-five cents per yard, and makes up into materials suitable for the Metternich cape, or more youthful into skirts, with polonaises, trimmed in the folds of the material piped with thick silk.

Irish poplins appear in new colors; "English violet," a lovely shade of blue; "Alligator," a purplish butternut color; a new soft spring green with a blue tint the yellow green is gone now, and a brownish yellow, "French Mustard" color.

For black silk suits, the new American *gros grain* at two dollars per yard, is superseding all other styles. It is not a showy silk, but it is heavy, and perfectly pure, not a thread of any other material entering into any part of its composition. It was manufactured for the purpose of providing a durable silk at a moderate price, and the tests to which it has been subjected have proved satisfactory in every particular. It will dye, it will cut, it will wear, it will clean, it will turn, and it will do all that is possible for a silk of nature was united at the lateral posterior portion of the brain. The fissure dividing the two was separated—had separate chests, two pairs of fully developed arms, but only one trunk. With double head there possessing separate intellectual faculties as entirely distinct as the human twins. The power of each head, while their faces reflect intelligence of a high order, and amiability. The lower portions of the body indicate clearly from each head, that the two were inferior and not so fully developed as the upper. A number of experiments were made by Pancoast and others, calculated to demonstrate the construction of the nervous system, and which showed that while above the point of union each feeling was separate and distinct in each, below the union it was entirely confounded. The pulse of one would be instantly detected by the other, while a hand placed upon either shoulder was distinctly felt by both. Combined, the pulse of Millie, the feebler of the two, was found to be 120 per minute, that of Daisy 90. Christ, while the beat of the two hearts was nearly the same. An impromptu performance was given at the close, and the ages of the girls, their tastes and dances were executed, conversations carried on with each head, the heads and eyes looking in two different persons at one and the same time. They stood upon their outer limbs, walked about with a pleasing and unfeeling gait. Millie, the stronger of the two, lifted the other by the ligature of the pelvis, moving or inclining her body to the right or left as she was sung, the subject of the other the also. The universal opinion expressed by all present was that this case was a rare one and its equal might never again be seen in the history of the world.

Sabbath School Institute.

For the Sabbath School Institute, to be held on Thursday, April 6, in the Presbyterian church of East Liberty, of which we made mention a few days ago, the following subjects and speakers have been announced: Object and Importance of the School, Sabbath School and Parents, Rev. W. O. Taylor; Sabbath School and Church, Dr. W. David; Sabbath School Literature, Rev. Dr. Hall; Duties of Individual Children's Meetings, Rev. W. J. Reid; Duties of Individual Teachers, H. A. Porter; Model Sabbath School Practically Conducted, S. F. Scovel; Use of Maps and Blackboard, Rev. John Gillespie; Teaching the Bible, Rev. Dr. Hall; Qualifications for Teaching, J. D. Herr; Blackboard Lessons, D. Conner; Model Lesson, Charles S. Minier; Teachers' Meeting, T. J. Gillespie.

Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

Next Thursday and Friday evenings the Mendelssohn Quintette Club is announced to give two concerts each evening in the Mercantile Library Hall. This is a favorite organization in one of the most thoroughly trained organizations in existence, and always plays up to the standard of their bands. Reserved seats for either or both nights may be secured at Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue.

A early half past nine o'clock yesterday morning smoke was seen issuing from a house occupied by John Kirkpatrick, at No. 75 Penn avenue. Upon breaking in the door of the room in the second story of a clothes-press were burned, the clothes having caught fire from the sparks of a fire alongside of which they were hung to dry. Loss about fifty dollars. The house is owned by Mr. Hughes.

A DIFFICULTY occurred yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Cliford's tavern, opposite the Union depot, between two colored men, named Harris and John McCarthy, when the latter was stabbed in the left hand by Harris with a penknife. The parties were then separated, and Harris was arrested and conveyed to the Lawrenceville lock-up, where he awaits a hearing.

PENN AVENUE FIRST CLASS.—This new banking institution, which is to be opened for business on Monday next, at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-fifth street, its officers are Jas. Lloyd Breck, President; C. H. Armstrong Vice President, and W. A. Cassedy Cashier.

BUILDERS' CONTRACTORS' SPECULATORS!—Don't fail to attend the sale at auction of that fine brick building formerly occupied by Hall & Speer, on Beaver street, Allegheny, on Wednesday, April 5, at 3 P. M. See advertisement in our auction column. For particulars call on Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

The steamboat S. S. Merrill, one of the best boats afloat, is under command of Capt. A. M. Hutchinson. She leaves for St. Paul and all upper Mississippi ports on Tuesday at 4 P. M., and will go through without reshipping.

EDGEWOOD LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Lot containing 1½ acres, very desirably located, ten minutes' walk from Edgewood station, Pennsylvania R. R., overlooking city scenery. Price low; terms easy. For particulars inquire of James W. Campbell, No. of Water street.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark," of Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

THE steamer S. S. Merrill will go through to St. Paul and Minneapolis without reshipping. She leaves on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. E. T. Stetson, well spoken of as an artist where he is known, has been engaged for the current week at the Pittsburgh Opera House, and will produce to-night a new and highly sensational sensational drama called "Neck and Neck." Among its principal features are a seafight, a ride on a railroad train, a murder. Good or bad "Neck and Neck" will be some relief, we hope, from the theatrical miseries inflicted lately at this house.

OPERA HOUSE.—The new military drama, "The Good Fight," after ample preparation and frequent rehearsals, will be produced at the old Opera House to-night by a mixed company of amateurs and professionals. It will be well mounted, and as the play is said to be a good one, we hope it will prove a success in every particular. The proceeds go to the benefit of the soldier's orphans' fund of Post 151, G. A. R., of Birmingham.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Manager Aims, knowing that he could have no better or surer "card" than the Kiralfys, immediately upon the close of their engagement secured their services for one week longer. They will appear to-night in two new ballets—"The Fire Fiend" and "Flora's Dream." The variety company has been strengthened by the addition of Frank Bell, song and dance; John Hennessy, skating dancer, and Edwin Davis, London comique.

MASONIC HALL.—The two-headed girl, Chrissy-Milly, of whom a description is given elsewhere in these columns, appears at Masonic Hall at two o'clock this afternoon, when you will have a chance to see whether she has been overrated or not. In addition, Miss Annie Swan and Captain Bates, two of the largest people in the world, and good looking in proportion, may be seen at the same time. During the short stay of Forepaugh's show in Philadelphia, they were visited by 145,000 people, and the hall will no doubt be crowded at all times here when they can be seen.

THE MCKEUN.—Major Burnell, not to be behind his neighbors, has secured the double baby, born a few months ago in Ohio, which will be on exhibition at the McKeun at all hours of the day and evening during this week. In addition to this, the Major has a very interesting collection of curiosities on exhibition.

Great Western Gun Works.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,

REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. Ideal exclusively for Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly repaired. Guns for hire. Agents for sale of Ely's New Duplex Cartridges and Revolvers bought or traded for. See Duplex. For sale by druggists everywhere. wwf

Be Careful What Medicines You Take.

Dr. SWAYNE'S

The Most Successful in the World.

HOW MANY DIE OF CONSUMPTION,

From Neglect to Employ the Proper Remedy?

Dr. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,

The wonderful cures performed by this valuable medicine in Pulmonary CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side and Breast, Ticking or Raising in the Throat, Night Sweats, Changes of Blood, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its effect. For thirty years it has been the standard remedy.

If the bowels are costive, or headache accompanies your disease, a dose of

SWAYNE'S SARSAPA AND TAR PILLS

Will remove the difficulty.

Swayne's Pills

Purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all impurities, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek. They cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders Liver Complaints, &c., &c.

SKIN DISEASES.

Over Thirty Testimonials are in our possession, showing that

Swayne's Ointment

Has cured in this city, the worst cases of

ITCH, TETTER,

And other Diseases of the Skin, in from 12 to 18 hours.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at

McClarran & McKennan's

DRUG STORE,

85 MARKET STREET,

AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

MANGANESE.

We would call the attention of consumers of this article to the fact that we have made arrangements with MESSRS. HOBBS, POPE & CO., of Boston, for the EXCLUSIVE SALE in Pittsburgh and vicinity of their MANGANESE, so long and favorably known in this market by Flint, Glass, Steel, and other Manufacturers.

We shall, as heretofore, keep constantly on hand MANGANESE OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES, imported and carefully ground by the above firm, including their well known brands of

A AND B STAR.

Which hereafter can be obtained in Pittsburgh only through us.

GEO. COLHOUN & SON,

Importers of Soda Ash and Chemicals.

77 WATER STREET.

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor.

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET.

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

Oat Meal Cakes.

To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and where it has been used by such persons, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food, in some shape or other.

Good Scrubbing Brushes.

At Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

French Clocks and Mantel Ornaments.

A fine assortment on hand, just received at very reasonable rates, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Opportunity for Manufacturing Oil.

Will sell or rent, the Lubricating Oil Works, situated at Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., consisting of large frame building, with tanks, tubing, &c., and fully both the right to manufacture lubricating oil under a new and valuable patent. Apply to executors of estate of W. McClintock, deceased, at Carpet Store of Oliver McClintock & Co., 39 Fifth avenue. mwh

Good Shoe Brushes,

At Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Chinaware and Queensware.

A large stock just received from the manufacturer, at very low rates, R. E. Breed & Co.'s, China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Plasterers' Whitewash Brushes,

Cheap, at Thompson & Co.'s.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

Paper Hangers' Brushes.

At J. D. Thompson a Co.'s, Liberty street.

An Immense Stock of Chinaware

Of every grade, and at very low prices. Call and examine. R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Dollar Steam Engines,

At Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Statuary and Glassware.

Beautiful in design, just imported and now on sale, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, No. 100 Wood street.

Brushes Manufactured of

Pure Russian Bristles, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Golden Wedding Rye Whisky.

The attention of the trade is called to the following stock of whisky in store and for sale by the manufacturer, at 189, 191, 193 and 195 First avenue:

525 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1869.
98 barrels Golden Wedding, July, 1869.
100 barrels Golden Wedding, August, 1869.
130 barrels Golden Wedding, September, 1869.
254 barrels Golden Wedding, October, 1869.
416 barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
241 barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
610 barrels Golden Wedding, December, 1869.
420 barrels Golden Wedding, January, 1870.
420 barrels Golden Wedding, February, 1870.
388 barrels Golden Wedding, March, 1870.
364 barrels Golden Wedding, April, 1870.
392 barrels Golden Wedding, May, 1870.
396 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1870.
924 barrels Golden Wedding, July, 1870.
70 barrels Monongahela Rye, April, 1865.

The above brands of goods, of any desired age, can be found at our Branch House,

No. 44 Lombard street,

Baltimore, Md.

And in the hands of our sole agents, to-wit:

H. M. Daily, No. 222 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James R. Smith, Jr., No. 15 State street, New York.

Hunter, Wand & Co., San Francisco, California.

Children's Carriages and Buggies,

Cheap, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Window Brushes and Feather Brushes.

At Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it.

DIED.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday morning, April 1st, at 8½ o'clock, THOMAS MITCHELL, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 305 Penn street, at 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FORREST.—On Saturday morning, April 1st, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, A. N. FORREST, M. D., aged 39 years.

Richard Forrest, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased upon the arrival of the 12:10 train TO-DAY. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave from Rodney's, No. 39 Ohio street at 11:30 A. M.

CHARLES REIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

O. SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO. Proprietors. For sale by CHARLES REIDSIECK, Chateau Clarets. A full assortment of the above Wines for sale by the proprietors' agents, JAMES E. CARPENTER & TAILER, Sole Agts. for the U. S., 25 Beaver street, N. Y. mwf

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Lowe Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Warehouse and Foundry, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOCK SALES.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK—WILL BE added to former list of valuable Stocks to be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, April 6, at 10 o'clock, in the Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 100 Smithfield street, 5 shares German National Bank.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PITT